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PRAVDA CITES BLOC APPROVAL OF CEMA SESSION RESULTS

LD181343Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jul 78 p 4 ID

[Text] 11 July TASS--The leading organs of the fraternal parties and governments of socialist countries have unanimously approved the results of the 32d CEMA session in Bucharest.

Prague. The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and CSSR Government noted at a joint session that the CEMA countries have achieved high results in national economic development and in deepening cooperation. The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and CSSR Government attach great significance to the long-term targeted programs approved by the session which expresses the CEMA countries' coordinated cooperation strategy and solidify the comprehensive program of socialist economic integration and thereby contribute to the further development of the socialist countries' economies. The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and CSSR Government welcomed the admission of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] to CEMA. They believe that the results of the CEMA session in Bucharest will be a new and big step on the path of the dynamic development of the socialist countries' economies and the growth of their economic might and will contribute to the CEMA countries' struggle for the development of comprehensive peaceful cooperation in the world.

Berlin. At a joint session of the SED Central Committee Politburo and GDR Council of Ministers it was noted that the long-termed targeted programs adopted at the 32d CEMA session are a new step in the development and deepening of the socialist community countries' economic, scientific and technical cooperation. They concretize the comprehensive program of socialist economic integration in the solution of the CEMA countries' long-term tasks. The SED Central Committee Politburo and GDR Council of Ministers highly rate the CEMA session's decision to admit the SRV and believe that this event is an important contribution to the strengthening of the socialist community. The results of the CEMA session will promote the further stable economic and social development of the socialist community countries. The competent GDR organs were instructed to formulate and implement measures on the successful fulfillment of the session's decisions.

Sofia. The BCP Central Committee Politburo and Bulgarian Council of Ministers noted that the long-term targeted programs approved by the CEMA session define a coordinated strategy for cooperation among the fraternal parties in the main sectors of physical production. Their fulfillment will contribute to the further deepening of economic, scientific and technical cooperation and to the successful fulfillment of the national economic plans of the CEMA countries. The comprehensively developed Soviet national economic complex, combined with the potential and efforts of the other CEMA countries, serves as a solid guarantee of the fulfillment of the measures outlined in the programs. The BCP Central Committee Politburo and Bulgarian Council of Ministers welcome the SRV's admission to CEMA and express the confidence that its participation in the council's activity will significantly assist Vietnam's economic, scientific and technical development and will contribute to the further strengthening of the socialist community.

Bucharest. The RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee noted at its session that the 32d CEMA session, which was held in the traditional atmosphere of equality, mutual respect and comradely mutual assistance, had a positive outcome. The long-term targeted programs approved by the session offer broad prospects for the intensification of CEMA countries' production cooperation with the aim of drawing together and equalizing their economic development levels and accelerating progress on the path of socialism and communism. The RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee stressed that the intensification of the CEMA countries' production and scientific and technical cooperation will contribute to the fuller satisfaction of the needs of the dynamic development of the socialist countries' economies, and it expressed the determination of the RCP and Romanian state to work actively on the implementation of the decisions of the CEMA session, to develop multilateral cooperation among the CEMA countries and to strengthen friendship and unity among all socialist countries.

ZHUKOV ON VANCE-GROMYKO TALKS, BONN MEETING, PRC SCHEMES

LD181301Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jul 78 p 4 LD

[Yuriy Zhukov article: "The International Week"]

[Text] The past week which abounded in important events, has reflected in particularly high relief the two opposite ways of life and thinking peculiar to the world of socialism and the world of capitalism.

The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee July plenum on the further development of agriculture are being implemented throughout the USSR. In space, the Progress-2 freighter has successfully docked with the Salyut-6 space station. Six ships have left for the shores of distant Cuba, carrying young men and women to the 11th World Youth and Students Festival. Creative constructive life has also been in full swing in the fraternal socialist countries. The results of the recently concluded CEMA session are creating a basis for further successes in the peaceful development of the fraternal states.

In the world of capitalism an uneasy, gloomy atmosphere has reigned this week. Newspapers have been writing of a new exacerbation of the economic crisis, inflation and unemployment. Seeking to divert public attention from these incurable vices of the capitalist system, last week reactionary circles in the United States and its allies again mounted a noisy anti-Soviet campaign.

This past week the "hawks" in the U.S. Congress have voted to grant the Pentagon more and more billions of dollars for military purchases. At the same time the United States, its NATO allies and their obedient reactionary regimes in the Near East and Africa have posed a real threat to the countries of this region that refuse to follow their orders.

In the face of the exacerbated international situation, peace-loving forces everywhere are rallying to preserve and strengthen detente in defiance of the enemies of peace. An important event this week was the enlarged session of the WPC Presidium, held in Moscow 11-14 July, in which eminent figures from 82 states participated.

To Curb the Forces of Aggression

There is no more important and urgent problem for mankind today than that of insuring a decisive turning point in the struggle to end the arms race, the WPC Presidium proclaimed in its statement, which contains a program of very broad struggle for disarmament. The question is this: Either the world will take the path of deepening detente and renouncing the use of force, the path of disarmament, or it will be dragged into a new and even more dangerous stage of the arms race and find itself directly on the brink of nuclear catastrophe.

This acute formulation of the question is the result of the sharp activation of forces opposed to detente and the ending of the arms race. The will of the peoples is clear, the WPC pointed out; they firmly and resolutely declare: There is no alternative to detente. The arms race can and must be ended. Detente can and must be strengthened and made irreversible.

It is natural that great world public attention was focused on the meeting in Geneva on 12-13 July between A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, and U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance. During this meeting there was an in-depth exchange of opinions on certain questions of interest to both the Soviet Union and the United States.

The talks centered on those unresolved questions which have continually delayed the conclusion of a Soviet-U.S. SALT agreement. The exchange of opinions on these questions was useful and provides a basis for further rapprochement between the sides on the unresolved questions. The discussion of these questions will be continued.

The talks in Geneva have shown once again that the Soviet Union is doing everything necessary to resolve those few questions which have continually delayed the conclusion of an agreement. However, the elaboration of an agreement which would fairly take into account the security interests of both powers naturally requires joint efforts in the search for a reasonable, realistic compromise, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev correctly pointed out in his speech at the 18th Komsomol Congress.

It is especially strange that at the same time that work is being done on the agreement, new steps are being taken toward insuring U.S. military superiority. Only a few days ago the New York TIMES announced that Washington is elaborating some "new approach at the talks, which guarantees that...the United States will retain freedom of action (!) and be able to implement the Defense Department's plan" providing for the deployment in the eighties of "200 new missiles which would be moved around 4,000 empty silos"--making it possible to play a "find-the-missile game." This report was reprinted by many newspapers.

A Truly Strange Game Has Been Conceived!

As is known, the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament, reflecting the aspirations of the world's peoples, advocated in its document the speediest conclusion of a SALT agreement in order to proceed to further talks leading to a substantial reduction and qualitative limitations on strategic arms.

But this prospect runs counter to the plans of those who, challenging peace-loving mankind at the very same time that the UN General Assembly was discussing disarmament, dictated an unprecedented 15-year, arms race program to the NATO Council.

And now Senator Jackson, the well-known henchman of the military-industrial complex--as the anti-Soviet commentators Evans and Novak, who sympathize with him, reported in the Washington POST on 14 July--has demanded that Washington brandish "the stick a bit more forcefully." Senator Dole, who shares Jackson's views, has concretized this wild demand by introducing in the Senate a draft resolution calling for an end to the SALT talks, as well as all bilateral scientific and cultural exchanges with the USSR, and for a "reevaluation" of the advisability of U.S. participation in the "Helsinki mechanism."

These gentlemen are losing all sense of reality, forgetting that the United States needs detente and businesslike cooperation no less than the USSR. And it was no accident that when Huntington, Brzezinski's colleague, proposed ending trade deals with the USSR at a conference at West Point, U.S. business representatives "bristled instantly," as Evans and Novak pointed out in the same article. But representatives of the military-industrial complex stubbornly carry on regardless, seeking a further increase in international tension.

This lends added significance to the WPC Presidium appeal of 14 July to all people of good will to prevent by their resolute actions the implementation of the sinister plans of the forces of war and aggression, to deal them a crushing rebuff and thereby not only uphold the positive fruits of detente but also insure its progressive movement.

Grave Consequences

The fourth conference of the heads of seven major capitalist states--the United States, the FRG, Japan, Britain, Canada, France and Italy--opens in Bonn today. Further attempts will be made there to somehow smooth over the exacerbated contradictions among them, which have been intensified by the severe economic consequences of the arms race.

This conference has been preceded by meetings of the FRG and French leaders in Hamburg and of the leaders of the nine EEC member countries in Bremen. The newspapers write that these conferences have not resulted in unanimity. In particular, substantial disagreements were revealed between France and the FRG on the one hand and Britain on the other.

But the contradictions between West Europe and the United States, the United States and Japan and Japan and West Europe are becoming more acute. "Even before the start of the Bonn meeting," the French newspaper LE FIGARO declared, "the participants made accusations against each other in an attempt to shift the responsibility for the possible failure of the talks onto their partners." "Not since the Great Depression of the thirties have there been such discrepancies in the diagnoses and forecasts regarding the Western economy as a whole and the economies of individual countries," Britain's THE FINANCIAL TIMES wrote. Japanese press commentaries sound equally despondent.

The United States' allies unambiguously place the responsibility for the deterioration and exacerbation of the crisis in their economies on the United States. The Washington POST wrote on 13 July in this connection: "Carter is ready to repulse an offensive from the leaders of West Europe and Japan, which the White House expects at the conference. However, the President's positions are now very weak, in both domestic and international affairs, and this in turn is seriously hindering his efforts.

Many commentators point out that the upcoming meeting in Bonn is of interest to Washington not so much on the economic level as on the military-political level. Those there do not hide the fact that they envisage the coordination of further actions by the United States and other NATO members in Africa, as well as attempts to formulate a common policy toward the USSR and other socialist states, and so forth.

The conference of the "seven" has been preceded by an official 2-day visit to the FRG by U.S. President Carter. According to press reports, the talks on the Rhine were largely devoted to "East-West relations." As for the questions facing the "seven," H. Schmidt and J. Carter acknowledged at a 14 July press conference that there are considerable problems in economic and trade relations between the United States and the FRG and that their views on the ways to resolve them do not coincide.

This prelude to the Bonn meeting of the heads of state and government of the leading capitalist industrial states is very significant.

Turned Cards

Last week China's leaders fully revealed their hand by openly demonstrating their hegemonist plans and their readiness to cooperate with imperialism to implement them.

A good example of this is China's increasing pressure on heroic Vietnam, which refuses to yield to Peking and is upholding its independence. [paragraph continues]

The inciting of Cambodia to invade Vietnam and the supply of weapons and military advisers for this purpose; the complete severance of economic cooperation with Vietnam; the unprecedented attempt to interfere in its internal affairs on the pretext of wild fabrications about the "persecution of citizens of Chinese nationality"; incursions into Vietnamese airspace by Chinese military aircraft--these are just a few examples of China's great-power policy, which produced legitimate indignation not only in Vietnam but also throughout Southeast Asia and the world.

Vietnam's representative talked about these Chinese actions at the WPC Presidium session. These actions have created universal indignation. In a special resolution the emissaries of 82 countries proclaimed their full solidarity with the heroic Vietnamese people, who are courageously resisting Chinese pressure.

As for the Soviet people, their position was formulated clearly and distinctly in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's 29 June speech:

"Today, when the Vietnamese people are having to suffer gross and unjust pressure from without, we reassure fraternal Vietnam of our resolute support....

"We were, are and will be together with Vietnam. Our common cause--the cause of lasting peace, the people's independence and social progress--accords with the vital interests of billions of people on earth."

The progressive public in many countries, which decisively condemns Peking's hegemonism, is increasingly loudly proclaiming its solidarity with Vietnam. "China and the Chinese Government have embarked on a path of overt betrayal of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and the international workers movement," the Central Committee of the Mexican Popular Socialist Party declared in a message sent to Pham Van Dong, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. "The actions of the Peking leadership pose a real threat to security and stability in East and Southeast Asia," the Indonesian newspaper MERDEKA writes. The Cuban newspaper GRANMA, Czechoslovakia's MLADA FRONTA and many others have resolutely condemned these actions. The crude and scornful decision, which was revealed last week, to cancel all forms of cooperation with Albania was a new manifestation of China's hegemonist policy.

By currying favor with Washington the present Chinese leaders are going to any lengths to show that Washington can count on them as industrious helpers if they are given substantial aid and assistance.

It seems that some people in the United States are swallowing this bait, although common-sense dictates greater caution. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has said in this connection: "A shortsighted and dangerous policy! Its authors may bitterly regret it." This warning has already been echoed in a number of NATO countries. A the newspaper WESTFAELISCHE RUNDSCHAU, for example, wrote 12 July, the plans for far-reaching cooperation between the West and China's present leadership have "elicited a sharp rebuff in Bonn." But certain other NATO countries, forgetting the lessons of history, are opening their doors to Chinese "merchants" who are searching for weapons at a suitable price. The WPC has appealed for vigilance, condemning the plans for a dangerous compact between the imperialists and the great-power chauvinists of Peking. The struggle for peace has its humdrum side, as the saying goes, but there are also periods of special acuteness and special intensity. This is precisely such a period. It is all the more important to make the broad masses conscious of the special nature of this period and of the need to multiply the efforts of peace-loving forces in the struggle against the dangerous plans of the imperialists and other reactionary regimes acting in concert with them, for the maintenance and strengthening of detente and for the implementation of the disarmament program proposed by the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries at the UN General Assembly special session and supported by the overwhelming majority of states.

III. 19 Jul 78

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USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
GENERAL

DISAGREEMENTS, SELF-INTEREST CHARACTERIZE WEST'S SUMMITS

LD181323Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jul 78 p 5 LD

[Rudolf Puchkov article: "Economic 'Maneuvers'"]

[Text] "The great summer economic maneuvers" was how the French newspaper LES ECHOS described the current series of meetings of Western representatives, including the 16-17 July Bonn conference of heads of state and government of the "seven"--the United States, Britain, Italy, Canada, France, the FRG and Japan.

As at similar conferences in France in 1975, in Puerto Rico in 1976 and in London in 1977, the main attention in Bonn will be devoted to the economic problems of the capitalist world, many of which have not only remained unresolved but have even grown significantly worse since last year.

The state of the capitalist economy can be seen quite clearly in the United States, where the unemployment level is high and inflation is increasing. "Contrary to the hopes and predictions of the leaders of the capitalist West," the French monthly LE MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE notes, "the United States is not emerging from the crisis." Reports on economic difficulties are now coming from all the major capitalist countries.

In Bonn, the leaders of the "seven" will again try to find a solution to the protracted recession, to resolve at least some concrete problems, and above all to settle the currency and financial disorders. However, nobody expects significant results. Many Western press organs, on the eve of the conference, are very pessimistic concerning its prospects. Britain's the FINANCIAL TIMES writes that the leaders of the seven countries will hardly be able to speak from united positions. The newspaper bases this opinion on an analysis of the results of the recent Bremen meeting of Common Market representatives which, as is known, did not resolve the acute contradictions.

The Western "partners" have indeed a long way to go to reach agreement. Each of them, wanting to improve its positions at the expense of others, proposes, above all, plans that seem the most advantageous to itself. Thus, Washington is putting open pressure on the FRG, Japan and other countries with strong currencies in an effort to overcome the recession in the United States at their expense. In those countries, there are fears that if they accede to Washington's demands, then inflation will increase even more--and only U.S. companies will obtain all the advantages. In West Europe a plan to coordinate the exchange rates of national currencies is now being discussed. But there is no unanimity on this plan either.

Thus, a relatively strained atmosphere between the participants is characteristic of the "great economic maneuvers" of the capitalist countries.

BONN ECONOMIC SUMMIT PRODUCES ONLY VAGUE PROMISES

LD19062Y Moscow International Service in English 2100 GMT 18 Jul 78 LD

[Vladimir Vasilyev commentary]

[Text] So the summit of the seven leading capitalist countries is over. It was the fourth meeting of this kind and the more there are of such meetings, the more difficult it is to remember in what way, after all, the one economic conference differs from another. What is more typical of them is similarity rather than difference. Perhaps the most remarkable thing about the Bonn summit is that it has discussed with little variations the same problems which were on the agenda of the first economic summit in 1975.

This fact first of all means that the problems on the agenda are very complex, and secondly that there had been no progress in solving them. These problems have been passing from one agenda to another for the fourth year running. They are: stagnation in production, the threat of a trade war, monetary instability, unemployment and inflation. The leading capitalist powers have never managed to get out of economic stagnation and to reach the targets for expansion which have been set many a time.

Shortly before Carter, Schmidt, Callaghan, Giscard d'Estaing, Andreotti, Trudeau and Fukuda gathered in the Schaumburg Palace in Bonn, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development [OECD] had issued a warning to its 24 Western member countries. It said that if they failed to coordinate steps to stimulate the economy they would face another economic slowdown and an increase in unemployment in the coming year. As you may remember, there are about 18 million unemployed in the Western capitalist countries, no less than was before the first summit. In Britain the number of jobless all those years has never departed from the 1.5 million mark to any appreciable degree.

The efforts to prevent a trade war have so far been unsuccessful either. Representatives from the countries on both sides of the Atlantic and Japan have recently held a meeting in Geneva to discuss a possible liberalization of trade but the meeting produced no results. As for the money matters, the only thing that is stable here is the fall in the dollar exchange rate. To the Americans this trick has become an instrument in a trade war against their West European and Japanese rivals. In the meantime, however, it gave rise to a host of problems. At present, attempts are being made to set up a European zone of monetary stability. The oil producing countries, for their part, are making efforts to work out a new system of payment for oil which wouldn't be linked to the dollar in such a direct manner. There is also talk about the possibility of setting up a zone of the Japanese yen. All these facts show that hopes for a stable monetary and financial system in the capitalist world are no longer linked with the dollar.

What is common to all the four summits is an abundance of good intentions and vague, loose recommendations. If the Bonn meeting were assessed by the number and variety of promises it could be regarded as a resounding success, even as compared with the previous three conferences. REUTER was quite right when it described the final document of the Bonn meeting as a communique of promises. Curiously enough its authors refused to undertake short-term commitments. They limit themselves to long-term promises which are couched in rather evasive formulas at that. For instance, Carter promised to step up the fight against inflation. He also spoke of his expectations of cutting oil imports and thus possibly improving the trade balance. Helmut Schmidt expressed readiness to take what were described as quantitatively substantive measures to speed up economic growth. It is still not clear whether such promises will be enough for James Callaghan, who has been pressing for economic initiatives from Washington and Bonn for a long time.

Britain alone won't be able either to boost production considerably or cut down the number of jobless--and there is no argument about that--and there is nothing for London to do but to follow closely these measures to see how substantive in fact they will prove.

Fukuda did not evade making promises either, as usual on such occasions he assured his partners of his intentions to cut down exports and give others a breathing space on the world market.

Promises similar to those made in Bonn have already been given and on more than one occasion. The West German newspaper WELT AM SONNTAG, expressing its distrust in them, says it would be advisable to forget the fact that the Bonn meeting had taken place at all. If the consequences of the meeting happen to be the same as those of its predecessors, one can hardly deny that the advice is only realistic.

Tactical Compromises

LD181908Y Moscow TASS in English 1644 GMT 18 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 18, TASS--TASS observer Sergey Stoklitskiy writes: The two-day economic summit of the seven leading capitalist states has closed in Bonn. For the fourth time during the last four years, the leaders of the "big seven" made an attempt at coordinating their economic policies at an interstate level and tried to find jointly an answer to the problems, which they are unable to resolve by national means.

These problems are commonly known: economic depression, growth of unemployment, the army of jobless numbering now more than 17 million, inflation (growth of prices in the West averaging 8-10 percent a year), relapses of the energy crisis, growing protectionism in international trade, currency fever and setbacks of the neocolonialist policy.

It follows from the declaration adopted at the summit meeting in Bonn that its participants recognised the necessity of certain changes in the West's global economic strategy. They made an attempt in Bonn to revive, although in some modified form, the so-called concept of "three locomotives" proclaimed at last year's summit in London. This concept, whose essence is that three countries of the West--the USA, FRG and Japan--shall set the wheels of capitalist economy going, has proved to be a failure as a result of sharp differences among the "partners". Now, the leaders of the "seven" declared their intention to pursue a policy of "concerted actions." The point at issue is the intention to forgo their interests in order to try to take by joint efforts the train of capitalism out of the blind alley of protracted depression, a new attempt in face of a crisis to smooth over their contradictions for the sake of rescuing the mainstays of the bourgeois society.

These motives explain, as a matter of fact, the specific commitments which the leaders of the capitalist world were forced to make. Thus, West Germany "consented" to take measures for an artificial stimulation of its economy, which is fraught with the danger of growing inflation, only after the USA reluctantly promised to cut its oil imports and thus prop up the U.S. dollar.

The participants in the meeting are trying to present the accords reached in Bonn as an evidence of mutual understanding. But, it is obvious for most observers that those are only tactical compromises reached by the sides in the course of a tough behind-the-stage struggle, where each side strived to ensure benefit in the first place for itself.

It is not by mere chance that even at the price of painful compromises, the leaders of the Western world failed to overcome the serious differences at the negotiating table.

"The whole way from the first summit meeting at Rambouillet in 1975 to the latest one has been a road of hopes that never came true," the West German newspaper SUEDEDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG notes. There are sound reasons for it. The traditional set of controversial prescriptions of state monopoly influence on the economy made in Bonn, differs very little from the remedies recommended earlier, and which are ineffective in combatting the grave ills of contemporary capitalist economy.

Western Presses Skeptical

LD181916Y Moscow TASS in English 1732 GMT 18 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 18, TASS--The two-day summit of the seven major capitalist countries has just ended in Bonn, marking a fourth attempt by the "seven" to get the capitalist economy out of a protracted crisis.

The decisions adopted by the meeting contain some declared "pledges" of the participants, but the Western press is highly sceptical in assessing the prospects for their realisation.

New York. The American press, although admitting that, in the opinion of President Carter, the meeting was more productive than the last year's in London, refutes this assessments in its own comments. Flora Lewis of New York TIMES points out that the summit participants agreed to a modest set of measures to control world unemployment without feeding inflation. Another commentator of the same newspaper, Paul Lewis, describes the approach of the leaders of the seven nations to the economic problems as "cautious", testifying to their awareness of the impossibility to reach a drastic improvement in the situation. He thinks that the economic prospects in the world would hardly be radically affected by the pledges assumed by the participants in the Bonn summit.

London. GUARDIAN reports that the summit in Bonn ended "with a calculated display of the unity of the Western leaders". It failed, however, to provide an answer to the question of how the commitments assumed in Bonn will be translated into "an effective strategy" to deal with the world economic crisis. The newspaper writes of "some cracks" which "show clearly through the paper of the Bonn accord". Thus, writes the newspaper, the U.S. is clearly unhappy with the protectionist tendencies of some European countries. The French are worried that the EEC has already promised too much in the talks in Geneva. The U.S. and Japan remain suspicious about measures planned by the West-European states to protect their imports in "exceptional circumstances".

Paris. Newspaper LES ECHOS, organ of the French business interests, describes the results of the summit as "modest", and many of the pledges as "not clear". The least satisfactory aspect of the meeting, writes the newspaper, is the posture assumed by President Carter with regard to limiting oil imports to the United States which, as is known, is considered by the West European countries as an important condition for eliminating the monetary difficulties of the West.

In reality, writes the newspaper MATIN in its editorial, the emerging pattern of reviving activity contains nothing that might elicit some enthusiasm in Europe, especially in countries like France and Italy which have not been able to break the "inflation--unemployment" cycle. The meeting in Bonn, continues the newspaper, has confirmed on an international scale the tendency which is quite familiar on a national level, namely giving priority to measures of expediency, since every participant is cautious not to undermine the basis of the system.

Brussels. In a comment, entitled "The Monetary Problems Remain", the newspaper SOIR writes: "Expectations and promises--these are the first impressions of the outcome of the summit in Bonn. But an idea immediately comes to mind that the monetary problem has remained unresolved". In the words of the newspaper, the monetary problem, more precisely the problem of relating the dollar to other currencies, has not budged an inch.

WEST'S AID TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES HAS SELFISH MOTIVES

LD182040Y Moscow TASS in English 1906 GMT 13 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 18, TASS--TASS commentator Rudolf Gladkikh writes: Aid to developing countries was one of the questions on the agenda of the Bonn summit, just ended by the seven leading capitalist countries. The final document adopted contains nothing but a vague promise of increasing aid to developing countries. Moreover, the seven leaders tried to cast aspersions on the nature and the scale of aid from socialist countries, having expressed in the document "deep regrets" over the CMEA countries' alleged failure to make a proper contribution to the financial aid for developing countries.

Meanwhile, facts indicate that the socialist countries are giving broad and selfless aid to the young states. The number of Asia, African and Latin American countries which receive economic, scientific and technical assistance from CMEA member-countries has grown from 34 in 1962 to 80 at present, and more than 3.5 thousand various projects have been built in those countries or are under construction there.

The aid of the socialist countries is aimed at facilitating the harmonious [words indistinct] the developing countries' economy, at helping them create an industrial base of their own, at [word indistinct] the foundations of economic and political independence. The enterprises built with CMEA assistance remain the complete property of the young states. They allow them to reduce purchases of industrial plant of the world markets, thus saving foreign currency, to increase export revenues. It is also important that the socialist countries constantly increase their purchases of industrial products from the developing countries, not restricting them to their traditional export items.

As to the Western [words indistinct] is of an absolutely different character, for it is linked to political demands, and exacerbates the developing states' economic and socio-political problems.

Moreover, such aid is given first of all to countries whose regimes please the West and give wide access to foreign capital. A case in point is Chile. Last year foreign credits reached 1.3 billion dollars in that country. This year the fascist regime is counting on another 1.6 billion dollars in loans. In exchange for that, the Pinochet clique is generously selling out the national wealth to American monopolies. As a result, the per capita income (?following) the overthrow of the legitimate government of Salvador Allende, dropped by more than 100 dollars, unemployment has hit more than 20 percent of the able-bodied population.

The terrible scale of neocolonialist plunder and looting of the developing countries is indicated by data published in the bourgeois press. The survey of current business published by the U.S. Department of Commerce informs that between 1971 and 1976 U.S. monopolies invested 8 billion dollars in the developing countries, yet, in 1976 alone, they imported from them 5.8 billion dollars of net profits. The British magazine THE ECONOMIST reports that in the last (?decade) the indebtedness of the developing countries to the capitalist states in the form of interest on credits and loans increased 4.3 times.

The intention of the "seven" to increase "aid" to developing countries, as proclaimed in the final document of the Bonn meeting, can only indicate that the Western countries are striving, through financial and economic "aid" of the neocolonialist type, to subjugate the economy of the developing countries and continue the looting of their natural riches.

MAGAZINE CITES RAPID GROWTH IN TRADE WITH THIRD WORLD

LD181532Y Moscow TASS in English 1058 GMT 18 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 18, TASS--"Stability of the high rates of the growth of trade exchange is a characteristic feature of the Soviet Union's commercial cooperation with the developing nations," says the Soviet magazine ASIA AND AFRICA TODAY.

"On the initiative of the socialist states the principles of respect for national sovereignty, equality and mutual benefit, support of the efforts exerted by the newly-independent states to overcome their socio-economic backwardness, to strengthen their economic independence, constitute the basis for cooperation with the developing nations."

"Despite the substantial difficulties encountered on the way to the establishment of commercial relations with the USSR, the number of partners from the developing countries increased steadily. Whereas in 1955 the USSR traded with 25 young independent states, today their number already equals 78."

"During the period that has expired trade exchange between the USSR and the young independent states of Asia, Africa and Latin America has reached considerable proportions, the magazine continues. The share of this group of states in the Soviet Union's trade turnover rose from 7.8 per cent in 1960 to 11.5 per cent in 1976. The biggest trade partners of the USSR among the developing nations are Iraq, India, Egypt, Iran and Syria. The Soviet Union has become one of the leading suppliers and buyers of goods for these and several other newly independent states".

"The actual volume of trade conducted by the developing states with the USSR [has] grown twice as fast as with the developed capitalist states".

"The bulk of Soviet exports to the developing nations is made up of machinery and equipment. Their absolute volume grew from five million roubles in 1955 to 917 million roubles in 1976, while their share rose from 3.9 to 24.5 per cent".

"Supplied to the newly independent states is complete plant, as well as different types of power, oil-drilling, road-building machinery and equipment for machine-building factories. Exported there also are large numbers of trucks, farm machines and implements, aircraft and helicopters, ships and other machinery".

"As to the Soviet Union's import from the developing countries, it is predominantly made up of raw materials which reflects the specific features of the participation of these countries in world commerce".

"Thus, trade of the socialist states with the developing nations is marked by several important features, ensuring a fuller utilization of the advantages of international trade exchange based on new progressive principles. Such an exchange facilitates the efforts of the Asian, African and Latin American nations to achieve economic independence from imperialism. Such cooperation contributes [words indistinct] of the existing system of international economic relations, to the ridding (?of this) system of the [words indistinct] discrimination, dictate, exploitation and other manifestations of colonialism and neo-colonialism".

MOSCOW COURT DEMANDS RETRACTION FROM PIPER, WHITNEY

LD181425Y Moscow TASS in English 1402 GMT 18 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 18, TASS--The suit brought by the USSR State Television and Radio against correspondent of the Baltimore SUN Harold Piper and correspondent of the New York TIMES Craig Whitney accredited in Moscow was examined in Moscow's City Court today in the presence of representatives of public, Soviet and foreign newsmen.

As was reported earlier, H. Piper and C. Whitney crudely slandered in their articles published in the above-said newspapers the USSR State Television and Radio, by describing the statement made by Z. Gamsakhurdiya convicted for anti-Soviet activity, which was shown in the Vremya programme of the Central Television as a fabricated one. The journalists claimed in their articles that Z. Gamsakhurdiya had allegedly not made such statements for the television.

In conformity with Article Seven of the civil code of the Russian Federation on the protection of honour and dignity of organizations or citizens from libels in the press, the court accepted the suit brought by the State Television and Radio, and asked the plaintiff and defendants to present appropriate explanations and proofs on the subject of the matter. The American journalists gave written explanations, but failed to turn up in court for the hearing.

On the strength of Articles 14 and 50 of the code of legal procedure of the Russian Federation the court has, for a full and all-round examination of the relations of the sides, heard at the session today representatives of the State Television and Radio, carefully studied the articles by American journalists H. Piper and C. Whitney. A copy of the videorecording with the statement by Z. Gamsakhurdiya was summoned into the court-room. In his detailed explanation, Z. Gamsakhurdiya told the court that his statement was televised with his consent, and its contents fully correspond to what he said.

The court also examined the written explanations given by American journalists H. Piper and C. Whitney, but did not find in them proofs that would refute the complaint of the plaintiff.

As a result, the Moscow City Court ruled that the suit brought by the State Television and Radio against the American correspondents is well-founded and is to be satisfied. The court has established that the information set forth by H. Piper and C. Whitney in the articles, which were published in the newspapers Baltimore SUN and New York TIMES, are slanderous fabrications discrediting the honour and dignity of the State Television and Radio and its staff-members.

The court ruled that H. Piper and C. Whitney shall publish in the newspapers Baltimore SUN and the New York TIMES or in the Soviet press in the course of five days denials in connection with the contents of their articles and that they shall bear all expenses in connection with the examination in court.

Gamsakhurdiya Testimony

LD181600Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1514 GMT 18 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow--The articles on the trial in Tbilisi published in the American press are blatant slander, Zviad Gamsakhurdiya declared. He testified today in Moscow City Court, where the civil case brought by Soviet Television against correspondents Piper and Whitney, of the Baltimore SUN and New York TIMES respectively, was heard.

Gamsakhurdiya, condemned in Tbilisi (the capital of Soviet Georgia) in May to 3 years deprivation of liberty for anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda, confirmed that the statement transmitted by USSR Central Television in the programme Vremya, in which he repented of the crime he had committed, was accurate. I saw my statement on television and it was completely in accordance with what I had said, Gamsakhurdiya said.

But although they had the official reports of the State Committee for Television and Radio, TASS and the paper ZARYA VOSTOKA, the American correspondents spread libelous information in the press, besmirching the reputation and honour of the Soviet Television staff. These fabrications were widely used by the U.S. mass media. It was alleged, in particular, that Gamsakhurdiya's statement was "falsified."

Such allegations are extremely irresponsible, the witness said. I fully admitted my guilt at the trial in Tbilisi and condemned my anti-Soviet views and feelings, Gamsakhurdiya stressed. I have decided to make a clean break with the past. In the articles published in the U.S. press, it is mendaciously alleged that I do not renounce anti-Soviet activities.

The court pronounced the articles by correspondents Piper and Whitney, published on 25 May this year, to be libelous.

Prosecutor's Remarks

LD181704Y Moscow TASS in English 1548 GMT 18 Jul 78 LD

[Excerpts] Moscow, July 18, TASS--The actions of the correspondents of the American newspapers Baltimore SUN, Piper, and the New York TIMES, Whitney, are an example of a prejudiced approach to covering events. While possessing official reports on the trial of Gamsakhurdiya, they nevertheless circulated in the press slanderous information denigrating Soviet Television workers, stated prosecutor Georgiy Skaredov. He spoke today in court at the hearing of a suit filed by the USSR State Television and Radio Committee against Piper and Whitney, who are accredited in the USSR.

The prosecutor stressed that the facts of the circulation of slander about Soviet Television are confirmed by materials published in the American press. These concoctions were picked up and circulated by other mass media in the United States.

He further cited evidence showing that the circulation by the American correspondents of the contention about the "fabrication" of the television interview does not accord with reality. Full admission of guilt and a deep realisation of guilt before the state and the people--all this brought Gamsakhurdiya to a sincere repentance and prompted him to give the interview that was shown by Soviet Television, the prosecutor said.

Noting the false nature of the information that was mentioned in court, the prosecutor recalled that these were not isolated instances in the practice of Whitney and Piper. He cited facts revealing their prejudiced and hostile attitude to Soviet reality.

ZARYA VOSTOKA Comments

LD181850Y Moscow TASS in English 1823 GMT 18 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Tbilisi, July 18, TASS--The Georgian newspaper ZARYA VOSTOKA published today an article exposing Harold Piper, a correspondent of the newspaper Baltimore SUN, and Craig Whitney, a correspondent of the New York TIMES, accredited in Moscow, of disseminating libels discrediting the honour and dignity of the USSR State Radio and Television Committee.

The American journalists published in the newspapers articles slandering the Soviet Television, and presenting the televised address by Zviad Gamsakhurdiya, convicted in Tbilisi for anti-Soviet activity, as a fabricated one. The Moscow City Court recognized the suit against them as well-founded and one to be satisfied.

The newspaper ZARYA VOSTOKA notes that one cannot read without astonishment lines from the dispatch by Craig Whitney published in the New York TIMES alleging that the friends of the Georgian dissident said that the bulk of his confession telecast nationwide had been fabricated by the authorities.

The article quotes court protocols of Gamsakhurdiya's statement, who said: "I now think in quite different terms. But I was so much involved in that matter, that I lacked a critical attitude. This I have seen now, and of this I have convinced myself. If I did not see it, I would keep silent.

"My activity was detrimental. Let nobody think that I gave such evidence because I was afraid of imprisonment. I am doing all this not because I expect indulgence."

Some anonymous "friends" are also mentioned in Whitney's dispatch from Tbilisi. Profoundly astonishing is also that Whitney said that he had talked to Manana Gamsakhurdiya, a woman with a two month old baby in arms. It was established that Manana Gamsakhurdiya has never really seen Whitney and Piper.

ANTI-SOVIET HYSTERIA DOES 'IRREPARABLE' DAMAGE TO DETENTE

LD181059Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jul 78 p 5 LD

[Correspondent G. Vasilyev article: "Behind a Smokescreen of Anti-Sovietism"]

[Text] Washington, 14 July--There has been a new outbreak of anti-Sovietism on the banks of the Potomac. It is hard to remember a time in the last 3 years, which I have spent in the United States, when the materials on the Soviet Union with which Americans are being bombarded by television and newspapers were more hostile and prejudiced, more ultimatum-like in their tone. The rejection of procedures in socialist countries--which is generally completely normal for the politicians and propagandists of a society built on exploitation and the pursuit of profits--is being linked (and this is arousing deep concern among sober-minded Americans) with questions that have decisive significance for all mankind: with the development of Soviet-American relations and attempts to curb the arms race.

The formal reason for the new outbreak of anti-Sovietism in the United States is the trials of renegades and spies in the USSR. Actually, this is not a reason, just a pretext. It is not hard to observe that under cover of spurious speeches about the "defense of freedom" and "human rights," the forces of reaction are trying to achieve what they have been constantly striving for recently--to poison the international atmosphere, to undermine the policy of detente and to finally give a free hand to the generals and weapons manufacturers who are trying to start a new spiral of the arms race.

Among the ringleaders of the present anti-Soviet campaign are familiar figures whose political creed sufficiently illustrates the reasons and aims of their ill-intentioned efforts. Particularly zealous is the Boeing senator, H. Jackson, the main advocate of the military-industrial complex on Capitol Hill, and some of his colleagues. They are calling for a halt to the Soviet-American Strategic Arms Limitation Talks and the suspension of trade deals already concluded between the two countries. Nor has Senate Minority Leader H. Baker resisted the temptation to join in the "muscle flexing" that is popular in an election year. He advocated that the SALT talks be linked with ultimatums to the Soviet Union on questions relating to the USSR's internal affairs.

Although Secretary of State C. Vance stated on his departure for Geneva that the SALT talks, of tremendous significance for preserving peace, must not be "linked" with any other issues and must be continued, it is widely feared here that the unhealthy atmosphere created by the opponents of detente may have an unfavorable effect on progress in this vitally important matter. It seems that J. Carter's administration might, as Americans put it, "be caught on its own hook." The campaign of interference in socialist countries' internal affairs started by representatives of the Democratic Party to demonstrate their "toughness" and appease the rightwingers in the country is becoming an uncontrollable process, a stream carrying the swimmers caught up in it onto the rocks of confrontation.

No, the true reasons for the fueling of anti-Soviet sentiments in the United States are not at all the ones headlined by U.S. newspapers. A year ago a pretext for attacks on detente was provided by fabrications on the "dramatic buildup of armed forces in the USSR." This spring frenzied attacks on the constructive development of Soviet-American relations were resumed under the false pretext of "Soviet and Cuban interference" in African affairs. People are now trying to undermine the dialog between the two countries, which is extremely important for peace and for the American people themselves, by again circulating the demagogic slogan of the "defense of human rights."

The events of recent days corroborate the correct assessment of Soviet-American relations in the PRAVDA editorial article "On the U.S. Administration's Present Policy," which warned that Washington is returning to dangerous cold war positions. Under cover of anti-Soviet speeches, the Soviet-American Arms Limitation Talks are being sabotaged. Scientific and cultural ties and contacts are being unilaterally frozen and increasingly persistent attempts are being made to undermine the solid foundation of new, realistic bilateral relations laid as a result of persistent efforts from 1972-1974. Moreover, U.S. war preparations are being stepped up--the Pentagon budget is growing excessively, even more destructive types of weapons are going into production, and a new round in the arms race that promises mankind nothing but colossal material expenditure and a sharp increase in the threat of war is beginning.

It is known that J. Carter's administration, which won the election under the slogans of reducing military expenditure and sparing the world the burden of nuclear armaments, increased appropriations to the Pentagon for the current fiscal year by \$10 billion, bringing them to the record figure of \$128 billion. Recently, the U.S. Senate approved the fiscal 1979 appropriation of \$36 billion for military purchases and military research--\$585 million more than the President requested. But that is not all. The House of Representatives apparently decided to surpass the Senate in militarist fury. The representatives urge that the military allocation be increased by \$1.8 billion. The atmosphere of anti-Soviet hysteria is apparently clouding the political vision of the legislators to such an extent that only two senators voted against, while 87 voted for the god of the military-industrial complex.

Connoisseurs of the political kitchen here sometimes say that "it is not worth paying any attention" to bursts of anti-Sovietism like the present one, that it is a temporary phenomenon. They say the administration is appeasing the "hawks" with shows of "toughness" against the USSR, and after the November congressional elections it will return to constructive relations with the Soviet Union. But playing up to the supporters of cold war only stimulates their appetites and strengthens the positions of the inveterate opponents of detente both on Capitol Hill and in the government and propaganda machinery. The damage done to the cause of averting nuclear war and maintaining a healthy international atmosphere may prove irreparable.

CONGRESS DEMANDS FOR ECONOMIC SANCTIONS DOOMED TO FAILURE

LD190546Y Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 18 Jul 78 LD

[Text] As the trials of Aleksandr Ginzburg and Anatoliy Shcharanskiy were completed in this country their outcome brought renewed demands in the United States that sanctions be applied against the USSR in a variety of fields. Here is commentary on that score from our observer Yuriy Georgiyev:

Predictably enough the most vociferous demands for sanctions against the Soviet Union came from the United States Congress, which has long assumed the role of an arbiter in such cases. Some senators already had called for withdrawal of the United States from the 1980 Olympic Games in Moscow and even blocking a new SALT agreement with the Soviet Union. These and other such extremist calls seem to be subsiding as rapidly as they come into existence. Some others appear to be more persistent and enduring. One of those is call for the cancellation of contracts for equipment the Soviet Union has ordered in the United States. Thus, trade is to be used as a weapon to force this country to make concessions to please American lawmakers as far as the Soviet internal legislation is concerned. For starters it is suggested that all contracts for oil drilling equipment and computers to be delivered to the Soviet Union should be canceled, and it is implied that if that does not work further steps in this direction should be contemplated, all the way to bringing U.S.-Soviet trade to a virtual halt.

If anything, this is a tried but extremely ineffective approach. It is easy enough to bring U.S.-Soviet trade to a standstill, disconnecting a highly important link between two major countries in the world. It was done on the U.S. initiative on several occasions in the past and admittedly proved highly counterproductive. As experience showed, it is American business that will lose as the result of such measures. Soviet economic growth, contrary to widespread expectations in the United States, would not slow down to any significant degree, nor did the Soviet Union lack other trading partners.

Perhaps the most spectacular instance of late has been the congressional attempts to link U.S.-Soviet trade with Soviet emigration policies. What these two things have in common is anybody's guess. The Soviet Union understandably enough turned down the attempt as constituting interference in its internal affairs. As a result bilateral trading between the two countries dropped drastically, threatening to destroy the very structure of Soviet-American trade relations that had been built so painstakingly by our business people.

The Soviet Union came to question the sincerity of the American side in normalizing its commercial relations with this country and quite naturally started looking elsewhere for less inhibited trading partners. Given the present restrictions on trade with the Soviet Union many American companies become automatically noncompetitive on the Soviet market against the free trading West Europeans and Japan. As a consequence, many commercial orders originally scheduled to go to the United States eventually went to West European or Japanese business. In many cases such orders pass on to American subsidiary companies abroad, but the difference is that it's the host country that gets the earnings and creates additional jobs. It was estimated a few years ago that the United States may have lost at the time, through its restrictive business practices against the Soviet Union, something like \$2 billion worth of business transactions. Perhaps the most memorable example, as told our reporter by an American business official, was the so-called fertilizer deal, worth many billions of dollars and extending for a considerable period of time. Starting out originally as a purely American-Soviet transaction due primarily to the current United States foreign trade legislation, it wound up in French and other countries' hands with a markedly diminished American participation.

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So at present, as was the case in the past, economic sanctions against the Soviet Union are headed for failure. And for the eager senators and other people who advocate them, in a way such measures would mean cutting off your nose to spite the face.

And finally, as the current campaign over the so-called dissidents issue was started in the United States with calls for economic sanctions against this country, it was assumed that Anatoliy Shcharanskiy and company were completely innocent. And their eventual conviction by Soviet courts was only viewed as a crackdown on those in the Soviet Union who do not toe the official line. As the dust raised in the wake of the trials seems to gradually subside, a less emotional approach may well become possible. So far NEWSWEEK has come up with what must be a startling revelation in its current issue. The weekly magazine, which can hardly be accused of ever following the official Soviet line, said that Anatoliy Shcharanskiy, who was convicted here among other things on espionage charges, according to NEWSWEEK did pass on state secrets to an American correspondent. Quoting Washington sources, the weekly reported that Shcharanskiy must be guilty as hell. And how about the people who started the so-called dissidents campaign in the first place, who urged economic sanctions against the Soviet Union threatening to set our two countries back an era of confrontation? Should they also be considered guilty as hell?

AMERICAN PAPERS FAIL TO FOLLOW UP ON YOUNG'S REMARKS

LD181642Y Moscow TASS in English 1619 GMT 18 Jul 78 ID

[Text] Moscow, July 18, TASS--TASS commentator Viktor Zatsepin writes: American reporters are known throughout the Western newspaper world for their scent for sensations. The major newspapers are prepared to pay any money to be first to publish big news unknown to others, while it is the cherished dream of correspondents of bourgeois newspapers to "make a scoop". This means not only to leave behind the rival newspaper, but to boost his own reputation in the business world. This promises substantial cash compensation, let alone journalistic fame. It is not surprising, therefore, that the reporters are prepared to go to any lengths for the sake of such a "scoop".

This truth appeared to be unquestionable till of late. And suddenly it misfired. The American reporters, these energetic, persistent and, I would say without meaning to offend our profession, these occasionally insolent, putting it mildly, hunters for sensations, refused to make an obvious "scoop". And what is most surprising, they all overlooked this "scoop" to one man.

This happened when, at the height of the anti-Soviet hysteria fanned up by the American press, the U.S. permanent representative of the United Nations, Andrew Young, made a statement to the effect that "hundreds and maybe even thousands" of political prisoners are being detained in the jails of the United States proper, that he himself was jailed a few years ago for political motives.

This statement by a member of the American Cabinet produced the effect of a bomb explosion in Washington, which insists on teaching the world how human rights should be defended.

What should have been done by the New York TIMES, Washington POST, CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR and other newspapers upon hearing this revelation by a sufficiently authoritative political leader, the more so since they are backing so vigorously the White House's campaign in defence of human rights in other countries? They should have immediately sent their reporters to the author of such an extraordinary pronouncement with orders to find him, cost what it may.

And the latter certainly know very well how this is done, to put approximately the following question to him: Dear Mr Young, would you be kind enough to tell us about some of the Americans who, as you say, were jailed on political motives. You know, after all, that our government claims there have never been any political prisoners in the United States. If you do not wish to speak for some reasons about those who have suffered from the American police for their convictions, please tell us about your own experience. How were you jailed and what for?

However, more than one week has elapsed after Young's statement, but none of the above mentioned or unmentioned American newspapers even tried to elaborate on the subject raised by Young. No reporters dashed to interview him. Instead of that the American newspapers preferred to report briefly that the American President Carter expressed by telephone from Bonn his "dissatisfaction" to Young concerning the latter's statement. Young, it is claimed, admitted "his mistake" and "apologized for the complications which he created". And this was all. The American newspapers, which pounced upon any chance to stress their "objectivity, impartiality and truthfulness", unanimously pronounced that there was no problem of political prisoners in the United States.

But, gentlemen, what about Sacco and Vanzetti, looking at it retrospectively, what about the Wilmington ten, Ben Chavis, "hundreds and thousands of political prisoners" mentioned by Young? And, finally, what about Young himself? After all, he was detained. You will able to check this in the police files.

This time the scent for sensations obviously failed the American reporters. But maybe the reason is quite a different. Maybe, the existence of political prisoners in the United States is a fact which is well known to the American press, but the newspapers are only observing a gentlemen's agreement and are not inclined to raise this subject which is not very pleasant for them. They are acting according to the so-called principle: see nothing, hear nothing, say nothing.

SOVIET JEWS DENY DISCRIMINATION IN BOOK BY AMERICAN

LD141432Y Moscow TASS in English 1405 GMT 14 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 14, TASS--TASS observer Ivan Ablamov writes: Two inhabitants of Irkutsk, of Jewish nationality met an American publicist. The conversation touched on the so-called "Jewish question" in the USSR.

A Jewish question?--the American was asked by the two. But we have none, it is totally a fruit of imagination of the Western propaganda.....

This is an episode from a book by publicist Sam Aronoff on Birobijan and Soviet Jews, which has been recently published in the USA. The book is a fruit of personal observations by the author drawn by him during his stay in the USSR in 1975, when Sam Aronoff, as he writes, travelled all over the Soviet Union--from the Pacific Ocean to the Baltic Sea--visited 17 cities and towns and talks with different people--from an academician, an engineer and a worker up to a housewife, a hairdresser and a student.

When in the USSR, Sam Aronoff visited the Jewish Autonomous Region, about which, as is noted in the book, the American press has been dead silent for almost 25-30 years. Meanwhile, the author writes, the state of things in the region provides rich material for the evaluation of the position of Jews in the Soviet Union in general. Writing on Soviet Birobijan, Sam Aronoff portrays a rapidly developing area rich in natural resources and enjoying great attention and solicitude of the Soviet authorities. Jews are well off in Birobijan and are pleased with their destiny, says the book.

The region is proud of the interesting radio programs in the Yiddish language and the excellent Jewish drama theatre, which won the title of laureate of the all-Russian competition of peoples' theatres.

There are almost 20 nationalities in that part of the USSR, and all of them live in harmony and friendship, enjoying the privileges common for all the working people of the Soviet Union. They include free medical attendance, free education, absence of unemployment, paid leaves, exceptionally low housing rent and rates of services, low prices, freedom of travel and all other freedoms guaranteed by the Soviet Constitution. This conclusion is substantiated by the author by numerous concrete examples collected by him during the visit to the Jewish people's theatre, a transformer works, the Zavetiy Ilich collective farm near Birobijan and other places.

The situation in the Jewish Autonomous Region, the author writes, mirrors the life of the whole multinational Soviet society in the USSR. Touching in this connection upon slanderous fabrications disseminated by the bourgeois propaganda on anti-Semitism in the USSR, he writes, that he met and talked with many Soviet citizens of various nationalities in Irkutsk, Leningrad, Tbilisi, Samarkand, Bukhara, Yerevan, Dushanbe and Tashkent. In all of our conversations in the Soviet Union, participating in which were also Jews, one and the same subject was repeated, and we could hear the same answer everywhere: There is neither anti-Semitism, nor a Jewish problem or a problem of any other nationality in the USSR, says the book. Such "problems" are out of the question in the socialist society, neither at an official nor an unofficial level. All national or racial discrimination contradicts the Soviet laws and is punishable if manifested. The allegations of anti-Semitism are a fruit of sick imagination of the American propaganda, and constitute deliberate interference in the internal harmonious life of the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Jews are loyal to the Soviet society and are taking an active part in its development, the book emphasizes. So far as the allegations by Western politicians are concerned, in connection with their alarm about "hard position of the Soviet Jews" on the grounds that they are allegedly suppressed and discriminated against, all this is nothing else but ostentatious hypocrisy. The Soviet Jews enjoy the right of performance of religious rites, free access to education at all of its levels, freedom from need and unemployment, freedom of expression of will in the field of culture, in marriages, in representation at any Soviet body, the freedom of travel over the Soviet Union and the right to live in any part of the country, the freedom of emigration within the limits of the established rules, the freedom of assembly, freedom from fear for their future. Such are the undeniable facts of Soviet life.

The book by Sam Aronoff based on his personal first-hand impressions cites absolutely concrete irrefutable facts and is highly convincing. The more absurd in this light are the allegations of the U.S. bourgeois propaganda about an "infringement" on the rights of Soviet Jews.

But fabrications of this kind are further disseminated in the USA. The most recent example is the statement by an assistant secretary of state, Patricia Derian, who recently addressed members of the Zionist organization National Conference in Defence of Soviet Jews, and declared that persons of Jewish nationality are allegedly oppressed and there is anti-Semitism in the USSR. Patricia Derian went so far as to call for almost "bringing pressure" to bear on the Soviet Union. Statements of this kind would look provocative even on pages of a bourgeois newspaper. The more out of place they are when made by an official of quite a high rank. It is not by mere chance that this statement aroused bewilderment and criticism of the U.S. press itself, which described it as "unprecedented."

One cannot help asking from what dubious sources do Derian and people of her ilk derive inventions about "oppression of Jews and anti-Semitism" in the USSR? Before making such statements, they should have familiarized themselves with the real state of things, with testimony by eyewitnesses, let us say, the same book by Sam Aronoff. The facts cited in the book convincingly expose the malicious inventions disseminated in the West, above all in the USA.

KENNEDY ARTICLE ON SALT CONTAINS 'SOUND ARGUMENTS'

LD181818Y Moscow TASS in English 1535 GMT 18 Jul 78 LD

[Text] San Francisco, July 18, TASS--The distinguished American political leader, Senator Edward Kennedy, contributed an article to the Los Angeles TIMES, in which he stressed the need of the early conclusion of a new agreement on the limitation of strategic offensive arms. He marshalled sound arguments to expose the fallacy of the position of the opponents to this agreement, first and foremost such hawks as Senator Henry Jackson.

Jackson, the article says, unfortunately repeats the previous charges as if a SALT-II agreement would be an unequal deal for the United States. In reality, Kennedy points out, equal ceilings for armaments, permitted to both sides, would be the cornerstone of a SALT-II agreement. It will equally limit both the United States and the Soviet Union and contain essential changes as compared with the first understanding which but temporarily froze the levels of armaments.

Jackson asserts, the article next says, that the agreement would be unequal because it took into consideration the American B-52, but excluded the Soviet Backfire bomber, so termed by NATO men. Though the B-52 is taken into consideration in the agreement, Kennedy says, it also includes the equivalent Soviet long-range bombers. Besides, the Backfire is a medium-range bomber. But the most important is that Jackson ignores the fact that the American F-111, which is regarded to be the equivalent of the Backfire, and other war planes based on the surface beyond the United States and on carriers, are fully excluded from the agreement.

As Jackson declares, the agreement will be unequal because it does not take into consideration Soviet medium-range ballistic missiles, but limits the deployment of American cruise missiles launched from the surface. If Soviet medium-range missiles are excluded from the agreement, Kennedy said, it equally does not take into consideration the thousands of tactical nuclear warheads at the disposal of the United States or NATO countries.

HOUSE ENERGY BILL INCLUDES FUNDS FOR NEUTRON WEAPON

LD181326Y Moscow TASS in English 1138 GMT 18 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Washington, July 18, TASS--The House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress approved the bill allocating 4,300 million dollars for research work to the Energy Department.

As earlier reported, "concealed" in one of the articles of the bill are allocations for the development of the neutron bomb. The decision of the House of Representatives shows that the ruling circles of the United States have not renounced their dangerous plans in regard to this brutal mass annihilation weapon.

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USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
UNITED STATES

HARBORING BRAZINSKAS. 'CRIMINALS' VIOLATES ANTI HIJACK ACCORD

LD181758Y Moscow TASS in English 1719 GMT 18 Jul 78 LD

[Text] New York. July 18, TASS--The participants in the summit meeting of the seven leading capitalist countries in Bonn have adopted a resolution on the struggle against international terrorism. The resolution states, inter alia, that if any country refuses to extradite or prosecute a hijacker, the governments of the "seven" will stop forthwith the flights of their aircraft to that country and refuse permission for the aircraft of that country to land on their territory.

Following the logic of this decision, the meeting participants should have, in the first place, refused permission to land to U.S. aircraft, since it is the U.S. that has given cover to the father and son Brazinskases, the criminals who hijacked a Soviet airliner committing, in the process, a terrorist act.

As is known, on 15 October, 1970, these criminals captured an AN-24 passenger airliner and, resorting to fire arms, forced the pilots to land on Turkish territory. In the process, they killed stewardess N. Kurchenko, heavily wounded the navigator and a pilot, exposing the lives of all the passengers to a grave danger. Next, the criminals moved to the United States where the authorities are sheltering them from justice. Moreover, bills were submitted to Congress to give the Brazinskases "a permanent asylum in the United States."

In sheltering the Brazinskases, the United States is, in fact, acting contrary to the letter and spirit of the resolution on the struggle against international terrorism, signed by it in Bonn.

U.S. REACTIONARIES PLAN ANOTHER MCCARTHY-TYPE WITCH HUNT

LD191023Y Moscow TASS in English 0947 GMT 19 Jul 78 LD

[Text] New York, July 19, TASS--TASS correspondent Nikolay Setunskiy reports: The U.S. reactionary circles are hatching plans to step up political repressions against dissidents, returning the country, thereby, to the dark days of McCarthyism. This is the purpose, specifically, of the bill submitted to the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress. It provides for the restoration of the notorious Unamerican Activities Committee under the new name of Committee for Internal Security. The reactionary bill was proposed by Larry McDonald, congressman from Georgia, one of the leaders of the extremely reactionary rightwing John Birch Society. 177 congressmen have seconded it so far.

American public opinion has received with concern the news that attempts are being made to revive a congressional organ which has earned the notoriety of "witch hunter." In the days of McCarthy, the Unamerican Activities Committee held over 200 "hearings" of cases of progressive public organisations and individuals. Thousands of progressively minded Americans were persecuted, fired from their jobs or put in the dock for refusing to report to the committee's inquisitorial sessions, or to answer its questions.

An ever growing number of Americans are lately being subjected to official persecution for their political views. The Internal Security Committee will be another tool in the hands of American reaction designed to "control the thoughts" of U.S. citizens.

SRV DEVELOPMENT HINDERED BY PRC HEGEMONISM

LD190629Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Jul 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[IZVESTIYA political observer V. Matveyev article: "Peking: In the Footsteps of the Interventionists"]

[Text] Three years have passed since, as a result of selfless struggle, the Vietnamese people secured the end of the armed U.S. intervention in Indochina and the withdrawal of the U.S. Army. The Pentagon put its military machine into operation and used the most refined military methods, but was unable to break the patriots' determination to stand firm until a victorious end.

Such an outcome to this expensive adventure was a severe lesson for the U.S. leaders, showing that in our time even the people of a relatively small country who value the freedom they have won and who can rely on the support of their friends throughout the world are capable of firmly rebuffing any encroachments on their inalienable rights and interests.

Although Vietnamese-U.S. relations have still not been normalized, through Washington's fault, influential political circles in the United States cannot fail to reckon with the international weight of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] and its sovereign rights. Suffice it to say that the SRV now has diplomatic relations with more than 100 states and is a full, active member of the United Nations.

Hostile designs against the SRV can only be entertained by forces not satisfied with the stabilization of the Indochina situation and those that link their future calculations with tension in that region.

New details of the talks between Chinese leaders and the U.S. President's national security adviser, Brzezinski, during his recent trip to Peking, have recently been publicized.

U.S. commentators Evans and Novak wrote in the Washington POST on 23 June that these talks embraced a broader range of questions than was originally reported. It seems that the present situation in Indochina was also discussed.

According to the Evans and Novak report, a "particular impression" was made on the U.S. delegation by the Chinese leaders' comments about Vietnam. The Chinese statements expressed undisguised hostility toward the SRV. As the newspaper wrote, these discussions were part of "Brzezinski's discussion of world strategy with the new Chinese leadership."

Thus, it appears that Peking is now ready to seek an alliance with bellicose reactionary circles in the United States to elaborate a "joint approach" against the SRV. There can be no other interpretation of these approaches by the Chinese leaders to the U.S. visitor, whose anticommunist principles are well known to them. Peking wants to find a common approach to the Vietnam question with a U.S. figure who revealed his hawkish opinions during the U.S. armed intervention in Indochina, and who recently made a flagrantly instigatory statement concerning Cambodia's armed actions on the border with Vietnam.

It was significant, writes the U.S. newspaper CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, that one U.S. Government official compared the present PRC foreign minister, after his recent tour of several African and Asian countries, with John Foster Dulles--that ardent anticommunist whose tenure as the U.S. secretary of state in the early fifties was marked by a series of armed U.S. interventions, including the adventure in Indochina. Such comparisons between Peking's present actions and the objectives of the Dulles-type policies that had such fatal results for the United States are springing with increasing frequency to the minds of Western observers.

(M. Leyfer), of the London School of Economics, in an article published in the October 1977 issue of the PACIFIC COMMUNITY journal, compared Peking's approach to affairs in Southeast Asia after Vietnam's victory over the forces of external intervention with John Foster Dulles' experiences in that region during the late forties. The author does not take the argument to its conclusion, but the implication is that the Maoist PRC leadership is striving to achieve goals that are as far-reaching as they are adventurist. The objectives of the PRC leadership are essentially fanciful since they are attempting to impose Chinese hegemony and domination on countries that were for centuries the object of the expansionist aspirations of the Manchurian emperors and have now asserted their independence in staunch struggle.

The Chinese campaign concerning the so-called "oppressions" and "persecutions" of persons of Chinese nationality living in Vietnam and enjoying the full rights of citizens is only a pretext for the PRC's provocative acts against that country, whose consistent defense of its sovereign rights and interests is arousing anger among the Maoists.

Among other things in its 30 May note to the SRV Government, the PRC Government refers to certain "repeated acts committed in recent years by the Vietnamese side and detrimental to Chinese-Vietnamese friendship." What are these "acts"? Surely, the Peking leaders are aware that the people and Government of Vietnam exerted all their forces in the struggle against the interventionists, focusing all designs and energy on this struggle and exhibiting thorough concern that nothing in relations with other countries should hinder the waging of that struggle. This heroic struggle was crowned by the expulsion of the aggressors and the unification of the country. What, one wonders, is Peking displeased with? With the fact that the peoples of Indochina have finally been able to embark on building a peaceful life.

Even while the Vietnamese people were fighting the aggressors, the PRC Government took actions that demonstrated the Peking leaders' preoccupation with the aspects of that struggle that would benefit their own territorial expansion at the expense of Vietnam's legitimate interests. In early 1974, PRC Armed Forces suddenly landed on the Paracel Islands, which are located off the coast of Vietnam. Peking declared that these and all other islands in the South China Sea belong to China.

Peking resorted to such actions when the potential of the PRC military machine had not reached the level which Mao's successors are striving for now. What will happen, it may reasonably be asked, when this potential is increased? Those in the NATO camp who are now nurturing plans for military deliveries to Peking must ask themselves this question.

That is why the anti-Vietnamese campaign launched in the PRC on "repressions" of persons of Chinese nationality in the SRV immediately aroused concern and anxiety in those Asian countries where nearly 20 million Chinese now live.

Liao Cheng-chih, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the PRC National People's Congress, said in late April that even if Chinese emigrants in other countries have voluntarily renounced Chinese citizenship, Peking will continue to regard them as persons "preserving ties of blood with the Chinese people". The "people" are mentioned here for the sake of rhetoric. It is a question of absolute great-power mentality when such "tutelage" is foisted even on those who, living in another country and often never having visited the PRC, do not want to consider themselves citizens of the PRC.

The journal ASIA WEEK, published in Malaysia, recently wrote that the Malaysian Government is concerned by Peking's policy with respect to Chinese abroad. In an article published in the July issue of PACIFIC COMMUNITY last year, former Malaysian Premier Abdul Rahman, indicating the presence of a large colony of persons of Chinese nationality in several Southeast Asian countries, concluded that the PRC could use that fact for expansionist purposes. "We do not expect outright aggression from China," Rahman wrote, "but the possibility cannot be excluded."

Current actions by the Chinese leadership under the banner of "defending" persons of Chinese nationality in Vietnam recalls the piratical methods of imperialist states in the 19th and early 20th centuries to flagrantly interfere in the internal affairs of China itself, sending expeditionary forces there under the pretext of "defending" foreign settlements. The ostentatious actions of the PRC authorities in sending ships and representatives of military circles, to Vietnamese ports--ostensibly to transport persons of Chinese nationality--are now becoming apparent. In fact, it is a question of attempts to exert pressure on that socialist country, inasmuch as conditions are being proposed by Peking that are incompatible with the SRV's sovereign rights. At the same time, Chinese aircraft have begun to flagrantly violate Vietnamese airspace.

"Sending ships to Vietnam is the legitimate right of the Chinese Government," the Peking newspaper PEOPLE'S DAILY pretentiously asserted recently, resorting to the language that imperialist politicians once tried to use with other countries and peoples, but which is both impermissible and unfounded in our time.

There is no obligation for Western bourgeois press organs that are sympathetic toward Socialist Vietnam to write that the people of Vietnam are engaged in intensive creative labor and that their thoughts are directed toward the rapid internal development of their country. The SRV's entry into CEMA testifies to the unchanging desire of the Vietnamese people and their party and government to further strengthen the ties of equal cooperation and friendship with other socialist countries. The SRV has taken important steps to develop normal relations with other countries of Southeast Asia to consolidate peace and security in that region.

Today, at a time when the Vietnamese people are undergoing flagrant and unjust pressure from outside, the Soviet Union again declares to fraternal Vietnam its resolute support for its efforts aimed at building a new society, improving the people's living conditions and defending the inalienable sovereign rights and consolidating the international positions of the SRV--the reliable outpost of socialism in Southeast Asia. This was declared on 29 June by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev. These words express the unanimous feelings of the whole Soviet people.

TSEDENBAL ASSESSES CHINESE ACTIONS IN ASIA

LD191031Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jul 78 p 5 LD

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 15 July, TASS--With its expansionist, great-power aspirations and actions China's present leadership is posing a real threat to the independent existence and security of the peoples of Asia, Yu. Tsedenbal, first secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Mongolian People's Great Hural Presidium, told an ASAHI correspondent.

The interview was published in the newspaper UNEN 15 July.

China today is the only country in the world that is not only openly propagandizing the inevitability of a new world war but is also making intensive preparations for war, he emphasized. The Chinese leadership continues to take an extremely negative stand on all the crucial current issues, on whose solution mankind's destiny depends.

Peking's great-power, expansionist policy toward neighboring states is clearly manifested in the example of Chinese-Mongolian relations. It is a question of a real threat to the independent existence of the sovereign Mongolian state. China's present leaders do not even conceal their intentions to annex Mongolia to the PRC by force. The Mongolian Government has been forced to take appropriate measures to strengthen the country's defense capability to insure its security and protect its independence.

Mongolia's position on questions of Mongolian-Chinese relations is clear, Tsedenbal pointed out. It has been expounded repeatedly in our official statements. Mongolia, as previously, will make efforts to normalize interstate relations with China on the principles of peaceful coexistence. At the same time, we will struggle most resolutely against Maoism and firmly rebuff all Chinese encroachments on the freedom and national independence of our people.

Concerning the question of the upcoming talks on concluding a Japanese-Chinese treaty, Tsedenbal emphasized: It is clear to everyone that the inclusion in the proposed treaty of a special article on "joint opposition to hegemonism" is actually directed against third states, above all against the Soviet Union. Under the aegis of this treaty, the Chinese leaders are seeking to drag Japan into the orbit of their great-power, hegemonist policy and into an anti-Soviet alliance.

Under conditions in which China is making open preparations for war and opposes by all means every step to strengthen peace and detente, the conclusion of a Japanese-Chinese treaty in a patently anti-Soviet spirit may have a negative effect on the cause of peace and security in the Far East and in Asia as a whole.

It is paradoxical, Tsedenbal pointed out, that loud appeals for "joint struggle against hegemonism" are being made by a state which is itself not only seeking but also doing everything to practically establish its hegemony.

The hostility of the Chinese leadership toward the USSR is accounted for, he continued, by the fact that China's present rulers see the Soviet Union, whose principled peace-loving policy is known throughout the world, as the chief obstacle to their attainment of mercenary, hegemonist ends. The Chinese leaders believe that in an atmosphere of tension and wars it will be easier for them to make the two great powers--the Soviet Union and the United States--collide and to achieve their purpose.

China sees its task today as one of establishing its domination, above all, on the Asian Continent. There is now hardly a country in Asia against which the PRC has not made territorial or other claims. The expansionist, great-power policy of the Chinese leadership in Asia is now seen most graphically in the PRC's attitude toward the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The Chinese rulers regard Vietnam as an obstacle on their path of expansionism in Southeast Asia. Hence, the emergence of tension in relations between Vietnam and Cambodia, for it is clear to all that China supports Cambodia. The present exacerbation of Chinese-Vietnamese relations is also a result of China's expansionist policy.

The practical actions of the Peking leaders, Tsedenbal pointed out, graphically attest that they are fraught with serious consequences for the cause of peace and security in Asia. We believe that Asian states must be aware of the real danger stemming from China's great power, hegemonist policy and must see the reason why the PRC is arming itself so zealously and furiously, seeking to provide itself with the most modern types of war materiel and nurturing plans to create a neutron bomb.

The peoples of Mongolia and the Soviet Union have now been linked for more than 50 years by indissoluble bonds of fraternal friendship and close multifaceted cooperation, Tsedenbal declared. The Soviet Union's comprehensive assistance plays an exceptionally important role in the building of the new society and in Mongolia's prosperity. The prospects for relations between the USSR and Mongolia in all spheres of life are very good. Mongolian-Soviet cooperation will undoubtedly continue to develop in breadth and depth and be enriched with new substance to the benefit of the building of socialism in Mongolia and strengthening peace and the people's security.

In full accordance with the aims and tasks of its foreign policy, Tsedenbal emphasized, Mongolia actively seeks to promote the cause of strengthening world peace and security, consolidating and deepening the relaxation of tension and spreading it to all continents.

CHINA JOINS NATO POWERS IN SUPPORTING MOBUTU REGIME

LD141803Y Moscow TASS in English 1735 GMT 14 Jul 78 LD

[Text] New York, July 14, TASS--The Peking leaders are about to send a new lot of armaments and military supplies, including patrol boats, to the Mobutu regime in Zaire. Agreement on these military deliveries was reached during the two-day visit to Kinshasa of a PRC delegation led by Chih Hao-tien, assistant chief of the General Staff of the People's Liberation Army of China.

The delegation had talks with representatives of the Zaire Government on developing and strengthening cooperation in the military sphere, made a tour of the country. It visited Kolwezi and several other towns of Shaba Province, where NATO soldiers had drowned in blood an uprising of the people shortly before the arrival of the Chinese delegation. Chih Hao-tien praised the massacre of the civilian population. In his public statements he spoke highly of the armed intervention of the Western NATO powers in Zaire.

As reported by the ASSOCIATED PRESS from Kinshasa, China is prepared to dispatch to Zaire its military advisers, too. Together with instructors from France, Belgium and other NATO states they will train the Mobutu soldiery. Present in Zaire now are Chinese naval specialists who are active in the area bordering on People's Angola. China is rendering broad support to the split-away Angolan groupings--FNLA and UNITA.

HUNGARY'S KADAR RECEIVES AVERELL HARRIMAN

LD181854Y Moscow TASS in English 1814 GMT 18 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, July 18, TASS--The first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, Janos Kadar, today received the prominent U.S. politician Averell Harriman, who is in Hungary on the invitation of the Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Pujta.

POLAND'S TEJCHMA CALLS ON KULAKOV, NURIYEV

LD171135Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jul 78 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--On 11 July F.D. Kulakov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received J. Tejchma, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, who is in the Soviet Union on an official visit. During the conversation, which took place in a warm and fraternal atmosphere, they touched on questions of the further development of cooperation between the USSR and Poland in the agricultural sphere.

Z.N. Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, V.A. Karlov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Agriculture Department, and also K. Olszewski, Polish ambassador to the USSR, participated in the conversation.

J. Tejchma was received by Z.N. Nuriyev. The conversation took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Studies Agriculture

LD171635Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Jul 78 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Text] TASS--A Polish Government delegation headed by J. Tejchma, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, was in the Soviet Union 10-14 July.

While in the USSR the Polish comrades visited kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Moskovskaya Oblast and the Belorussian SSR, where they acquainted themselves in detail with experiences of greenhouse vegetable growing and potato and grain crop cultivation.

The guests studied intensive stockraising methods with great interest. At the Belorussian crop-growing research institute the Polish delegation familiarized itself with scientists' work on the selection of winter rye, barley, and other agricultural crops.

J. Tejchma and the delegation members were received by F.D. Kulakov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and had talks with Z.N. Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. The delegation was received by T.A. Kiselev, chairman of the Belorussian Council of Ministers, and V.S. Shevelukha, secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee.

The Polish delegation left for home 14 July.

CARTER-SCHMIDT TALKS PRODUCE NOTHING NEW; TIES STRAINED

LD181535Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jul 78 p 5 LD

[Ye. Rusakov dispatch: "In the Mirror of the Press"]

[Text] New York--To judge from comments in the U.S. press, the talks between U.S. President J. Carter and FRG Chancellor R. Schmidt have introduced nothing new into U.S.-West German relations, which are becoming strained. It is no accident that the head of the U.S. administration has not touched on the fundamental problems of relations between the two countries in his public speeches in the FRG but has limited himself to repeating the old cliches about "U.S. adherence to the defense of West Germany."

The wide range of U.S.-West German disagreements is now focused on problems of economic policy. Bonn accuses Washington of a flippant attitude toward the fall of the dollar and the subsequent instability of international currency and economic relations, while the U.S. administration is trying to secure additional measures from the FRG to stimulate its economy and to increase imports from the United States.

[A. V. Mikhaylov commentary datelined Bonn in Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 15 July page 5 adds the following:

["At a press conference H. Schmidt and J. Carter admitted that there are considerable problems in economic and trade relations between the United States and the FRG and that their opinions on how to resolve them do not coincide."]

NATO Exercise, Demonstrations

LD181537Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jul 78 p 3 LD

[V. Mikhaylov dispatch: "On the Eve of the Conference"]

[Text] Bonn--The leaders of the chief capitalist countries are arriving in the FRG capital. On 16 July the heads of state and government of the United States, Canada, the FRG, France, Britain, Italy and Japan will begin a conference here. Its participants will try once again to smooth over the contradictions caused by the crisis of the capitalist economy and to get away from the open "trade war." In addition, they intend to coordinate their plans to counteract the national liberation movements in Africa and Asia to preserve these regimes as sources of raw materials and capital investments.

On the eve of the conference, talks were held between U.S. President J. Carter, who is in the FRG on an official, and Federal Chancellor H. Schmidt. Apart from "Atlantic solidarity," that is, confirmation of loyalty to the NATO military alliance, the talks were not distinguished by any breadth of agreement, in the opinion of political commentators. The presence of considerable problems in economic and trade relations between the FRG and the United States came to light during the meeting.

The President viewed military exercises near Frankfurt am Main. More than 300 tanks were lined up on the parade ground, and the program even provided for a "mock battle." This strange--to say the least-- military spectacle, presented by propaganda as "peacemaking," is regarded here as hardly accidental but as a reflection of the policy of "flexing muscles" before the meeting of the "seven" in Bonn.

Just before the flight to West Europe the scenario of the stay in the FRG was slightly spoiled by a statement by the official U.S. representative at the United Nations to the effect that "hundreds and perhaps even thousands of political prisoners" are held in U.S. jails. While the U.S. President was verbally campaigning for freedom in other countries at a rally in Frankfurt am Main, in the same city the West German public was holding a demonstration of solidarity with oppressed national minorities in the United States and with fighters for the freedom of American Indians. Everywhere here the peace-loving public is demonstrating its protest against the inhuman arms race. Throughout Carter's speech demonstrators in Bonn's central square held aloft a placard with this slogan: "The time has come for disarmament! No to the neutron bomb!"

FUKUDA ARRIVES IN BRUSSELS FOR TALKS ON TRADE BALANCE

LD181336Y Moscow TASS in English 1239 GMT 18 Jul 78 LD

["In an Atmosphere of Acute Contradictions"--TASS headline]

[Text] Brussels, July 18, TASS--The Prime-Minister of Japan Takeo Fukuda arrived here today for a two-day official visit at the invitation of the European Communities' Commission. He is accompanied by Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda and Finance Minister Tatsuo Murayama. The Japanese prime-minister is conducting talks with Roy Jenkins, president of the Commission, on complicated commercial-economic problems engendering serious contradictions between the Common Market and Japan.

The main source of frictions between the inner Nine and Tokyo is at present the continuing growth of the EEC's adverse trade balance with Japan. Despite the Community's persistent requests that Japan should reduce the volume of her export to Western Europe, relax the policy of protectionism and increase the import of manufactured goods and farm produce from Western Europe, the EEC's adverse trade balance with Japan continues to grow.

Amounting to only about 300 million dollars in 1970 it now exceeds 5,200 million dollars. This testifies to the rapid growth of the Japanese offensive on West European markets. This is precisely what irritates and displeases the European Economic Community.

The current visit of Takeo Fukuda to the capital of the Common Market is far from the first meeting of high-placed representatives of the "inner nine" and Japan. Within the past few months Brussels was visited by the Japanese State Minister Without Portfolio Nobuhiko Ushiba, while Tokyo was visited by Wilhelm Haferkamp, vice-chairman of the European Communities' Commission. In the course of the negotiations, which brought to light deep-going contradictions, Japan promised to reduce by one-third in 1978 her positive trade balance with the European Economic Community. However, this promise remained unfulfilled.

Takeo Fukuda arrived in Brussels from Bonn, where he attended the meeting of leaders of the principal capitalist states. The Japanese premier did not stint promises there, too. Thus, he made the commitment that Japanese exports would remain in 1979 at the present level and that the implementation of the urgent program of importing goods to the sum of 4,000 million dollars would be started.

The European Economic Community demands that Japan should go over from words to deeds. Otherwise, "little Europe" threatens to toughen the retaliatory protective measures. As to Japan, here monopolies believe that excessive concessions to the Community might weaken their competitive power in the struggle with the West European rivals in the commodity markets.

IZVESTIYA LAUDS FRENCH, SCORES DETENTE PUES ON BASTILLE DAY

LD190747Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Jul 78 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[Correspondent L. Volodin article: "France's National Holiday"]

[Excerpts] Paris--On 14 July the French people mark their national holiday. On this day 189 years ago the Parisian proletariat stormed the Bastille fortress-prison--the symbol of the absolute monarchy. This event opened the era of democratic revolutions and social transformations and became a landmark in mankind's history.

Every year the national holiday is marked by official ceremonies and a military parade which is received by the president of the republic. In the evening Bastille Square and several other Parisian squares become the site for public celebrations and holiday merry-making. A noisy crowd surrounds the platforms with bands and artistic ensembles, dancing and singing.

However, the fireworks over the Seine and the noise of bands and parade fanfares cannot muffle or push aside the numerous problems which are constantly at the focal point of the country's political and social life. Parliamentary elections were held this spring in France. Taking place in an acute struggle and giving an insignificant advantage to the ruling majority of a bloc of bourgeois parties, they simultaneously showed that nearly half the country voted for the candidates from leftwing parties and for their program of social transformations, reforms and improving the working people's life. The ruling majority and the government formed from its representatives naturally could not ignore these clearly expressed sentiments by the voters. Putting the government's general program forward the National Assembly, Prime Minister R. Barre promised to carry out several measures which, in his words, could enhance "France's adaptation to the new international economic conditions."

This program is already at the operational stage. The government's first step was the so-called "liberalization of the economy," which was greeted with applause by the big bourgeoisie and very cautiously by the trade unions. Liberalization meant renunciation of state control of industrial wholesale prices, aimed at increasing the competitiveness of French production on world markets and revitalizing business activity. For the population, it meant price increases and a sharp increase in expenditure on transportation, housing, electricity and fuel.

The economic problems France is undergoing push to the forefront the prospects of cooperation on an all-European scale on the basis of mutual advantage, particularly with socialist countries, which possess a stable economic system free from shocks. In France interest is constantly growing in Soviet-French cooperation, the foundations for which were laid 12 years ago during the trip to the Soviet Union by then president of the republic de Gaulle. Since then meetings between the highest leaders of the two countries have become traditional and have immensely promoted fruitful cooperation in the broadest spheres. During the June 1977 visit to France by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and his talks with French President V. Giscard d'Estaing, it was decided to adopt the necessary measures to insure the trebling of trade between the two countries in the period 1975-1979.

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The rate of development of Soviet-French trade inspires confidence that the tasks set will be achieved. Whereas in the last 3 years trade between the two countries totaled FR32 billion, it is expected to reach FR4 billion in this year alone. It is important that trade and economic relations between our countries rest on a lasting basis of long-term agreements and cooperation programs that are being constantly deepened and improved. Last year during L.I. Brezhnev's visit agreement was reached on the elaboration of a new long-term cooperation program up to 1990.

The Soviet Union, according to the admissions and evaluations of many leading French industrial figures, is a reliable and important trade partner. Many major, medium and even small French enterprises are working on the implementation of joint industrial projects. This insures a stable flow of activity for them and guarantees employment for the working people.

In recent years fruitful cooperation between the USSR and France has become an important factor in advancing international detente in Europe and strengthening mutual understanding and the traditional friendship between the Soviet and French peoples. It is true that you cannot close your eyes to the fact that there are certain circles in France which do not like this state of Soviet-French relations. Relapses into anti-Soviet propaganda statements and attempts to damage the development of, for instance, cultural cooperation have recently become more frequent, and some people are attempting to revive the cold war spirit. Nonetheless it is the positive factors in Soviet-French relations which serve to practically implement the policy of peaceful coexistence and promote the consolidation of international security.

On France's national holiday Soviet people wish the people of that friendly country happiness and successes.

USTINOV RETURNS TO MOSCOW AFTER VISIT TO FINLAND

LD181433Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Jul 78 p 1 LD

[Correspondent report: "Visit Completed"]

[Text] On 14 July Marshal of the Soviet Union D.R. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, returned to Moscow from Helsinki, where he was on an official visit on the invitation of Finnish Defense Minister T. Tahkamaa.

Marshal of the Soviet Union D.R. Ustinov was met at Vnukovo Airport by D.P. Bugayev, USSR minister of civil aviation, Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces and USSR first deputy defense ministers and generals and officers of the Soviet Armed Forces.

Among the welcoming party was T. Inki, Finnish charge d'affaires in the USSR.

CANADA'S JAMIESON URGES GREATER U.S.-USSR DIALOG

LD181200Y Moscow TASS in English 1113 GMT 18 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Ottawa, July 18, TASS--Canada's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Donald Jamieson said that Canada was in favour of strengthening the policy of detente with the Soviet Union, which was the alternative to a third world war.

Speaking in a CTV television programme, he said the policy of detente should be maintained to avoid a global conflict. Jamieson pointed to the danger from the lack of a constant dialogue between the two leading world powers and warned against aggravating tension in relations with the Soviet Union.

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Speaking of U.S. President Carter's so-called "human rights" policy, the secretary of state pointed out that the USSR, evidently, believed that this policy unfavourably affected the SALT talks. He added that the United States would have to change its policy to make progress.

USSR-AUSTRIAN ECONOMIC NEGOTIATIONS OPEN IN MOSCOW

DW190905Y Moscow in German to Austria 1938 GMT 18 Jul 78 DW

[Report from Moscow by unidentified special correspondent]

[Text] The 10th, jubilee meeting of the Mixed Soviet-Austrian Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation will open tomorrow in Moscow under the chairmanship of USSR Foreign Trade Minister Nikolay Patolichev. An Austrian Government delegation headed by Austrian Minister of Commerce, Trade, and Industry Josef Staribacher has arrived in Moscow to participate in the meeting. Members of the delegation are: the secretary general of the Austrian Federal Chamber of Economy, Arthur (?Muskiel); the adviser in the Federal Trade Ministry, Maximilian Voelbel; the adviser in the Federal Finance Ministry, Erich Reichenfelder; and other officials.

Preliminary discussions were held by representatives of the Soviet and Austrian delegations. During these meetings the conference agenda was discussed and the initial exchange of opinions on the results of the development of the Soviet-Austrian contacts in trade, economy, science, and technology during the past few years was summed up.

The two sides voiced satisfaction about the successful implementation of the long-term trade agreement for 1975-85. Foreign trade between the USSR and Austria is increasing every year. During the past 2 years alone it rose by more than 40 percent. Cooperation in industry is developing and scientific-technical contacts are strengthening.

It is the task of the jubilee meeting to set forth new ways to strengthen the mutually advantageous Soviet-Austrian economic relations. Besides the business meeting the members of the Austrian Government delegation traveled to the ancient Russian towns of Vladimir and Rostov to sightsee and examine housing construction there.

BELGIAN COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION VISITS USSR

LD152138Y Moscow TASS in English 2123 GMT 15 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 15, TASS--A delegation of secretaries and activists of the Flemish federations of the Communist Party of Belgium, headed by member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belgium, Raymond de Smet stayed in the Soviet Union on July 4-15 at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

The delegation familiarized themselves with the accomplishments of the Soviet people, the CPSU's activities in implementing the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, the work of party, local government, trade union and public organizations, problems of environmental protection. In Moscow, Baku and Lipetsk the Belgian communists had conversations with representatives of party, local government and trade union organizations. They visited a number of industrial enterprises and also the "Leninskiy Luch" collective farm of the Moscow region, met with workers and collective farmers. The delegation were received at the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee. The members of the delegation of the Communist Party of Belgium spoke highly of the successes, achieved by the land of the soviets in socialist construction. They noted that the socialist system alone ensures real participation of the working people in management of the state. They said that the trip the delegations made to the Soviet Union will promote stronger friendship and cooperation between Belgian and Soviet communists.

MEETING IN UK 'MANEUVER' TO MISLEAD WORLD OPINION

LD181216Y Moscow TASS in English 1003 GMT 18 Jul 78 LD

[Text] London, July 18, TASS--TASS correspondent Eduard Baskakov reports:

A two-day meeting of the U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance with the foreign minister of Egypt, Muhammad Ibrahim Kamil, and the foreign minister of Israel, Moshe Dayan, begins today in the suburb of the British capital. On agenda of meeting, which will be officially presided over by the U.S. secretary of state, are "prospects for a political settlement in the Middle East." However, it is believed by commentators that it was planned in Washington as one more manoeuvre to mislead the Arab and world public opinions.

On the eve of the "tripartite" meeting the news services reported on "Egypt's new peace proposals" advanced the other day in Salzburg, Austria, during the meeting of the Egyptian president, Anwar as-Sadat, with the Israeli defence minister, 'Ezer Weizman.

The concrete content of these proposals is being kept in secret, but information which was leaked into the press shows that As-Sadat has agreed to drop the Palestine Liberation Organization from any process of "seeking peace in the Middle East."

But even these concessions are apparently insufficient for Tel Aviv, because the Israeli cabinet, which discussed the "new Egyptian proposals" on the eve of the "tripartite" meeting in London, refused to pass any decision, and this is regarded by commentators as additional pressure brought to bear upon Cairo. Furthermore, as noted by REUTERS, before his departure for London Dayan did not receive from the government any new instructions and is not authorized to discuss the Egyptian proposals. This is why, the agency stresses, the meeting of Cyrus Vance, Muhammad Kamil and Moshe Dayan is hardly liable to yield any concrete results.

The progressive press stresses that the "tripartite" meeting's true purpose is to further drag out the achievement of a just political settlement in the Middle East, and constitutes, on Egypt's part, a continuation of the dangerous capitulatory policy vis-a-vis the Israeli aggressors and their American patrons.

WALDHEIM SKEPTICISM ABOUT TALKS IN UK REPORTED

LD181315Y Moscow TASS in English 1148 GMT 18 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Damascus, July 18, TASS--Kurt Waldheim, the United Nations secretary-general, now visiting here, held talks with Syria's President H. al-Asad and Foreign Minister A.H. Khaddam. He also met with Y. 'Arafat, the chairman of the PLO Executive Committee. They discussed the situation in the Middle East and in Lebanon.

In a statement for the press, Waldheim expressed skepticism over the separate talks opening in Britain today between the foreign ministers of Egypt and Israel with participation of Cyrus Vance, the United States secretary of state. A genuine solution to the Middle East problems was only possible with the participation of all concerned sides, Waldheim emphasized.

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In the talks with 'Arafat, Waldheim pointed out, emphasis was on continuation of the cooperation between the Palestine Liberation Organization and the interim U.N. force in Lebanon with the object of overcoming the political crisis and establishing tranquility in the country.

IRANIAN VERSION OF 21 JUNE HELICOPTER INCIDENT DISPUTED

LD181258Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 18 Jul 78 LD

[Text] On 17 July the Iranian news agency PARS issued a report which gives a deliberately distorted version of the violation of the airspace of the Soviet Union by Iranian helicopters on 21 June of this year.

According to the competent Soviet authorities, on 21 June Soviet airspace in the region northwest of Ashkhabad was violated not by two Iranian training helicopters, as asserted in the PARS report, but by four helicopters bearing the insignia of the Iranian Air Force.

Soviet Air Defense fighters gave the helicopters commonly recognized signals to effect that they had intruded into the airspace of the Soviet Union and should follow them to land. The Iranian helicopters, however, refused to obey these warning signals and, continuing their flight over the territory of the Soviet Union, penetrated 30km inside its airspace. Naturally, the Soviet fighters were forced to take the relevant measures against the violators of the USSR state border.

Thus the blame for the incident--as a result of which crew members of one of the Iranian helicopters which intruded into Soviet airspace and crashed on Soviet territory died--lies entirely with the Iranian side.

The Soviet side has issued a protest to the Iranian Government and has demanded that those guilty be punished and that effective measures be adopted to prevent such violations in the future.

ISRAEL SUPPLIES ARMS TO RIGHTWING CHRISTIANS IN LEBANON

LD151544Y Moscow TASS in English 1432 GMT 15 Jul 78 LD

[Text] London, July 15, TASS--Information coming from Israel lends proof to reports that in the course of the latest armed clashes in Beirut, Tel Aviv supplied the right-wing Christian militia units with large quantities of arms. Apart from fire arms, the local press points out, the right-wing Christian militia units received a number of tank and up-to-date anti-tank missiles. Simultaneously a big number of Israeli military advisers were sent to Lebanon. In the opinion of commentators, their numbers run into several hundred.

Arms to Lebanon were taken from the Haifa port aboard military transport ships, which were unloaded in a dock not far from the port town of Juniyah, controlled by right-wing Christian forces.

Israel's deliveries of arms to the right-wing Christian forces have the aim to spur the latter for further armed provocations to heighten tension in that area.

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OMANI PUBLIC CONDEMNS ARAB LEAGUE DECISION ON PDRY

LD182012Y Moscow TASS in English 1816 GMT 18 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Aden, July 18, TASS--Public organizations in Oman, that are in opposition to the ruling upper crust, have condemned the decisions of the Arab League Council directed against Democratic Yemen. In a joint statement, the general confederation of Oman's workers, the organization of Omani women and the youth organization of Oman noted that these decisions accord only with the aims of imperialism and reaction.

AUCCTU TELLS VISITORS OF ITS SOLIDARITY WITH PDRY

LD150010Y Moscow in Arabic to North Africa 2100 GMT 14 Jul 78 LD

[Text] A delegation of the general union of trade unions of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] led by Mahdi' Abdallah Sa'id, secretary of the union, has visited Moscow from 13 to 15 [as heard] July at the invitation of the AUCCTU.

During the meetings and talks held at the AUCCTU offices, the PDRY trade union delegation informed Soviet trade union representatives in detail about developments in their country, especially after the abortive attempt of the counterrevolutionary uprising carried out by opportunist and extremist elements in collusion with the forces of Arab reaction. The aim of the plot against the PDRY was to deal a blow to the revolutionary gains of the PDRY workers which have been achieved under the leadership of the Unified Political Organization-National Front in all spheres of economic and political development.

At a time when a black campaign of lies and fabrications against the young republic is being waged with the aim of defaming its progressive economic and social changes, the Soviet workers who are members of the Soviet trade unions resolutely confirm with a true international and proletarian spirit their solidarity with the workers and people of the PDRY in their just struggle on the road of democratic progress and development which they have chosen. Members of the Soviet trade unions strongly condemn the designs and provocations of Arab reaction carried out with the encouragement of world imperialism against the PDRY.

While confirming its warm fraternal feelings of solidarity toward the workers of the PDRY and their trade unions, the AUCCTU calls for support for the initiative to hold an international trade union conference in solidarity with the workers and people of the PDRY as soon as possible.

ANTIGOVERNMENT PLOT IN CYPRUS FAILS TO ACHIEVE AIM

LD181910Z Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0730 GMT 18 Jul 78 LD

[Text] An antigovernment plot being planned by rightwing forces with support from outside has been exposed in Cyprus. Our Athens correspondent, Vyacheslav Alekseyev, reports:

As a result of timely measures adopted by the Cyprus Government, the danger threatening to break apart the long-suffering island republic was successfully removed. As local political observers are stressing, the timing of the plot was not chosen by chance.

Exactly 4 years have elapsed since the dramatic events which led to many thousands of victims and the creation of a critical, internal political situation on the island. However, the organizers of the antigovernment coup in July 1974 were not able to achieve their main aim--to turn the state of Cyprus into the unsinkable aircraft carrier of the North Atlantic fleet and create an obedient puppet government.

In difficult conditions the current president, Spiros Kiprianou, has actively carried on the late President Makarios' policy of nonalignment, which corresponds to the basic interests of all the island's inhabitants. On the internal political plane, the Cyprus Government is consistently fighting for a settlement of the situation on the island on the basis of UN resolution, which is meeting with very strong opposition from the parties of internal and external reaction however.

As before, imperialistic forces are trying to impose their own approach to the solution of their internal problems on the Cypriots, in the interests of the so-called strengthening of NATO's southeastern flank.

The Soviet Union and other socialist countries condemn any forms of interference by imperialistic forces in the internal affairs of the independent state and support the anti-imperialistic struggle of the Cypriot people.

IN KHARTOUM, OAU FOREIGN MINISTERS CONSIDER ISSUES

Imperialist's Hirelings

LD181505Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 18 Jul 78 LD

[Text] The OAU Council of Foreign Ministers, which has ended in Khartoum, has confirmed independent Africa's resolve to strive for unity and for the territorial integrity and security of African states as well as to collectively rebuff subversive activities and interference in their domestic affairs.

Our commentator says many participants resolutely condemned international imperialism's attempts to destabilize the situation on the continent, undermine cooperation between independent African states and hamper the growth of liberation movements. Pursuing these aims African peoples' enemies resort, as is known, to the basest and most criminal methods.

The armed intervention in Zaire; the intrigues near the Horn of Africa; the attempts to deal, with the aid of mercenaries, with progressive regimes--this is the list, by no means complete, of subversive actions by the forces of international imperialism and reaction against sovereign states and legal governments on the continent. Reliable information exists about the intention of leading Western powers, in violation of numerous international documents, to make extensive use of thousands of hired killers in their intrigues on the continent. These hardened members of punitive expeditions [kara-tel] who have graduated from Indochina, Algiers and Ulster now run the show in the Republic of South Africa and Rhodesia, making short shrift of patriots of these countries. A considerable number of members of punitive expeditions are also to be found in Zaire. With the aid of these hired killers, an attempt was made to overthrow the progressive regime in Benin.

The participants of the Khartoum session of OAU ministers have resolutely condemned the criminal actions of imperialist hirelings and their bosses. They adopted a recommendation concerning extending aid to Benin from a special fund to be used for struggle against the operations of mercenaries in the continent's other regions, too. The Khartoum session has shown that independent Africa intends to give a collective rebuff to imperialist intrigues on the continent, having counteracted them with genuine African solidarity, with united will of freedom-loving peoples, their resolve to defend the independence of their countries and their free internal development.

West's Nuclear Technology

LD181724Y Moscow TASS in English 1430 GMT 18 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Khartoum, July 18, TASS--Western nuclear cooperation with the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa has been sharply condemned by the ministers of foreign affairs of the countries--members of the Organization of African Unity (OAU). The resolution, approved by their Khartoum session, says that the OAU intends to request the United Nations Security Council to ban contacts with Pretoria in this sphere, to take effective measures against the transfer to the racials of nuclear technology, which gives them an opportunity to launch the production of their own atomic weapons.

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SOVIET MESSAGE TO OAU SUPPORTS JUST ASPIRATIONS

LD182314Y Moscow TASS in English 2046 GMT 18 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 18, TASS--The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers sent a message of greetings to the participants in the 15th session of the assembly of the Organization of African Unity.

The Soviet Union knows and values the activities of the Organization of African Unity, that high and authoritative political forum of independent Africa, the telegram says. Expressing the general interests and aspirations of independent Africa, this organization has made and is making a great contribution to the cause of the complete liberation of the continent's peoples from colonialism and racism, and largely facilitates the strengthening of the African states' independence, the raising of their role in international cooperation, in strengthening universal peace and security. The provisions of the OAU Charter, reflecting the striving of the liberated African states to assert in practice the principles of sovereignty, equality, non-interference in internal affairs, non-alignment and solidarity with the struggles of the oppressed peoples are of unfading significance.

The current all-African forum is being held at a crucial moment for Africa's future. Certain international quarters, to whom the national and social progress of African peoples obviously goes against the grain, are taking the course of building up tension in Africa and around it, are firing up fratricidal conflicts among Africans in their selfish interests, are claiming the right to decide the destinies of African peoples.

We are confident that the leaders of independent Africa--as has repeatedly been the case in the past--will find such solutions to the problems facing them, that answer the vital interests of the continent's peoples. Loyal to the behests of the great Lenin, the Soviet Union has always supported and will go on supporting these just aspirations of Africa's peoples, says the message.

MAURITANIAN LEADER ANNOUNCES ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT MEASURES

LD181619Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jul 78 p 5 LD

[V. Tyurkin dispatch: "Commission Created"]

[Text] Dakar--Delivering an appeal to the nation on radio yesterday, Mauritanian Head of Government Lt Col Ould Salek announced the creation of a consultative commission to draw up a new constitution. As the appeal states, it will contribute to the creation of a multiparty system. Expounding the economic program, the head of the government promised to "encourage private initiative within the framework of a liberal economy."

The "military committee of national recovery," Ould Salek said in conclusion, solemnly confirms its complete adherence to the UN, OAU and Arab League charters.

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ETHIOPIAN HERALD: IMPERIALIST PLANS FOR AFRICA DOOMED

LD180931Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jul 78 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Exposure of Slanderers"]

[Text] Addis Ababa, 11 July--The entire course of contemporary world development demonstrates convincingly that socialism is gaining the upper hand over the capitalist system of oppression and exploitation. In vain attempts to stop this irreversible process the imperialist powers, headed by the United States, are increasingly resorting to open and blatant aggression against sovereign states, the newspaper ETHIOPIAN HERALD writes.

A graphic example of such a policy was the recent intervention of Western countries in Zaire's Shaba Province where, under the spurious pretext of rescuing white settlers, imperialism sought to preserve its positions in this African country that is richly endowed with natural resources.

These same goals, the newspaper points out, are served by the ever-expanding network of military bases and proving grounds of the United States and its partners in the aggressive NATO bloc, which aim to suppress national liberation movements and pose a serious threat to sovereign states struggling to achieve genuine economic and political independence. Imperialism tries to justify its criminal actions by whipping up a slander campaign against the countries of the socialist community.

No longer, however, can any fabrications of Western propaganda mislead the peoples of Africa, who from personal experience are well aware of the real intentions and aims of the imperialist powers and who, together with all the progressive forces in the world, are prepared to repulse them decisively, the ETHIOPIAN HERALD emphasizes.

ETHIOPIAN NEWS AGENCY HITS SOMALI AGGRESSION, SABOTAGE

LD180933Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jul 78 p 5 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, 13 Jul TASS--After invading Ethiopian territory, units of Somalia's regular army held up a train traveling from Addis Ababa to the Republic of Djibouti, the ETHIOPIAN NEWS AGENCY (ENA) reports. In the last few days, the agency reports, this is the second act of sabotage on the railroad, along which traffic reopened about 2 weeks ago after a year-long halt caused by the Somali armed aggression against Ethiopia.

Ethiopia's only rail link between Addis Ababa and Djibouti on the Red Sea coast is of vital importance for the economies of both countries. More than 60 percent of Ethiopia's foreign trade freight passes along the railroad, and it guarantees a considerable part of Djibouti's state treasury income.

The ENA report emphasizes that responsibility for the consequences of the new acts of aggression lies entirely with the Mogadiscio government, which still has not renounced its territorial claims to neighboring states.

The Ethiopian press points out that the imperialist powers, led by the United States and actively supporting Somali expansionism, are equally guilty of maintaining tension in the Horn of Africa.

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U.S. DELEGATIONS TO SOMALIA AIM TO MAINTAIN HORN TENSION

LD180935Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jul 78 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Hard on Their Heels"]

[Text] Addis Ababa, 12 July--According to a report by Mogadiscio Radio, a U.S. State Department delegation headed by Gordon Beyer, recently appointed chief of the East African Division, has arrived in Somalia. The radio broadcast points out that the delegation is to have talks with Somali Government representatives on questions of bilateral relations and "a number of problems of mutual interest."

The State Department representatives arrived in Mogadiscio soon after the end of an official visit to the Somali capital by a U.S. Congress delegation that discussed with Somali President Siad Barre and members of his government the question of American military supplies. They also examined the possibility of U.S. naval vessels calling at Somali ports.

It is noted in local commentators circles that the recently increased frequency of visits to Somalia by official U.S. representatives is connected with the American administration's plans to maintain tension in the Horn of Africa.

RHODESIAN MONEY SCANDAL SHOWS DETERIORATION OF SMITH REGIME

LD171600Y Moscow TASS in English 1526 GMT 17 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Maputo, July 17, TASS--The racist authorities in Rhodesia are trying to hush up a major financial scandal which involves a group of high-ranking government officials. Among them are the closest advisers of the head of the racist regime, Ian Smith, and big businessmen. They are charged with embezzling 1.5 million dollars from the public chest and violating the law on control over the exportation of currency, namely transferring the stolen money to their accounts at Swiss banks.

The investigation and trial are held behind closed doors and even the windows of the court room are curtained so that those accused could not be seen from the street.

The fact that high-ranking officials, Ian Smith's close aides, are implicated in this financial scandal and the attempts made to hush up this scandal are all rather indicative because they not only testify to widespread corruption and decay among high-ranking racists but also their growing fear of an inevitable collapse of the racist regime in Rhodesia. The embezzlers transferred enormous sums of money abroad, evidently preparing to flee Rhodesia. The Salisbury authorities have taken steps to limit the outflow of currency in an effort to reduce the exodus of white emigrants. Up to a thousand people leave the country every month because of political and economic instability and fear of the growing liberation struggle of the Zimbabwe people.

There is one more aspect to this scandal: big sums of money were stolen from the funds intended for buying arms abroad in order to use them against the Zimbabwe people. Smith's regime spends daily to 800,000 pounds sterling on this war. Some Western countries, in defiance of the U.N. decisions, continue to give Smith extensive military aid. One of the reasons why the trial is held in chamber is to prevent the defendants from naming in public the countries and companies from which the Smith regime buys arms.
[paragraph continues]

Thus the scandal in Salisbury is acquiring international character. Implicated in it are Western countries, in the first place, Israel which is patronized by Washington . All of them continue supporting and strengthening Smith's racist regime. This is done to the accompaniment of demagogic declarations by Western leaders on the need for black majority rule in Rhodesia.

RHODESIA'S SELOUS SCOUTS COMMIT NEW ATROCITY, FRONT SAYS

LD181117Y Moscow TASS in English 0945 GMT 18 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Lusaka, July 18, TASS--The Rhodesian military has committed a new crime against the people of Zimbabwe. Soldiers of the Selous Scouts punitive units which are notorious for their ruthless suppression of the population shot 17 Africans in the area of Zimba on Friday, says a statement circulated here by the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front. The thugs herded the Africans into a hut, set it aflame, and then opened fire.

AALAPSO COMMEMORATES IMPRISONMENT OF NELSON MANDELA

LD181335Y Moscow TASS in English 0950 GMT 18 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Havana, July 19, TASS--The Organization of Solidarity with the Peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America issued a statement in connection with the 60th birthday of Nelson Mandela, prominent leader of the indigenous South African population in the struggle against apartheid, one of the leaders of the African National Congress of South Africa, who is languishing in a South African racist jail for 16 years now.

The document calls on all the democratic and revolutionary forces to step up the campaign of solidarity with the political prisoners of South Africa. The organization of Solidarity with the Peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin American condemns strongly the tortures and killings of patriots, as well as other gross violations of human rights perpetrated by the South African racials which rely on the economic, political and military backing of the Western nations, primarily the United States.

USSR, INDIA REACH AGREEMENT ON ECONOMIC COOPERATION

LD1d1510Y Moscow International Service in English 1000 GMT 18 Jul 78 LD

[Text] The Soviet Union and India have reached agreement on the main areas of their economic cooperation in the next 10 to 15 years. The talks ended in Moscow yesterday. The sides reaffirmed their desire to develop actively their cooperation in the iron and steel, power, engineering, mining and oil extracting and refining industries. Joint projects will be built in these industries and it has been decided to extend cooperation to the light and food industries. The Soviet Union and India will jointly produce industrial equipment for export to third countries.

ISI Report

BK181221Y Delhi ISI in English 0932 GMT 18 Jul 78 BK

[Text] India and the Soviet Union on 17 July signed a protocol setting out guidelines for a long-term programme of economic, trade and scientific and technical cooperation reports PTL. V.G. Rajadhyaksha, member of the Planning Commission signed for India and N.N. Inozemtsev, vice chairman of the State Committee for Planning (Gosplan), for the Soviet Union.

The programme is to be finalised in a series of expert-level meetings proposed to be held in Moscow and in Delhi between now and October and submitted to the two governments before the end of the year. The experts will consider in depth and detail proposals for wider cooperation in the traditional fields of ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy as well as new areas like pulp and paper, pharmaceuticals, food, light and building industries.

The main direction of trade up to 1990 is also to be charted for inclusion in the long-term programme. The time frame for the preparatory effort and guidelines for the programme in the form of a draft model were adopted at the first session of the Indo-Soviet working group which has been in session in Moscow since 10 July with Rajadhyaksha and Inozemtsev leading the teams of their respective countries. It is for the first time in India's relations with any country that such long-term programme of cooperation is being attempted. In economic relations with the Soviet Union too projections had hitherto been mostly based on 5-year programmes. The desirability of giving these relations a longer perspective was affirmed at summit level during Prime Minister Morarji Desai's visit to the Soviet Union last October, following which a joint commission meeting in Delhi this year took practical steps by setting up working group.

A feature of the long-term programme contemplated is the further improvement of work of industrial and other projects built in India with Soviet aid and through the introduction of new technology. Cooperation in designing and construction of industrial and other projects in third countries and cooperation in science and technology and in the field of planning are also envisaged. The programme will define the broad direction and fields for production cooperation and specialisation taking into account India's capabilities and resources especially in manpower. It will also indicate areas for Soviet investment on a compensation basis like, for instance, the proposed alumina plant in Andhra Pradesh.

Preliminary discussions on the outlook for trade are to be held here during the visit of Minister Mohan Dharma for the inauguration of the Indian trade fair in Moscow in August. Heads of delegations to the working group will meet in November to agree on a preliminary draft of the long-term plan and the working group itself will hold its next session in Delhi in December.

The Indian team in the working group led by Rajadhyaksha included Mantosh Sondhi, secretary of the Department of Steel; V. Krishnamurty, secretary of the Department of Heavy Industry; B.B. Vohra, secretary of the Ministry of Petroleum; Y.K. Alagh, adviser of the Planning Commission; Suresh Kumar, joint secretary of the Ministry of Commerce; K.K. Bhargava, joint secretary of the Ministry of External Affairs. The team was joined in Moscow by Indian Ambassador I.K. Gujral and embassy officials specialising in economic relations.

During his stay in Moscow Rajadhyaksha had meetings with deputy prime minister and cochairman of the Indo-Soviet Joint Commission Ivan Arkhipov and head of the State Committee for Planning Nikolay Baybakov.

AFGHANISTAN CANCELS SMALL FARMERS' DEBTS TO USURERS

LD161504Y Moscow in Dari to Afghanistan 1300 GMT 16 Jul 78 LD

[Text] The Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] held a session under the chairmanship of Nur Mohammad Taraki and approved the decree cancelling loans owed by small landowning farmers to usurers. Igor Savchenko, our commentator writes on this:

Undoubtedly, this decree is a significant step toward the abolition of the feudal system and the fundamental improvement of the situation of the country's farmers. Those who are familiar with life in the Afghan villages know the extent to which the activity of the usurers has damaged the farmers. The farmers, especially the small landowning farmers who constitute the absolute majority of the rural population of Afghanistan, were completely tied to moneylenders' loans. The interest payment on these loans constituted the greater part of what the farmers earned from their annual hard work. When these farmers were unable to pay the plundering interest, their loan was doubled. Often the farmer would lose his land as well and be turned into a penniless wage earner because of the usurer's loan.

The usurers' schemes formed one of the basic causes for the poverty and backwardness of rural Afghanistan and was a hallmark of the feudal system and even the prefeudal system. The unfortunate situation of the farmers who were plundered by the usurers was, for a long time, a subject of concern and condemnation by the progressive social circles, and much has been written on this in the newspapers.

The Naderi dynasty, however, did nothing to restrict the moneylenders' laxity or help the farmers' fate. This is quite understandable, for the royal family members were feudal landlords and often acted as usurers themselves.

The DRA, born in the revolution of the 7th of Saur [April] ended this lack of concern about the farmers' interests who constitute 90 percent of the country's population. Nur Mohammad Taraki, president of the Revolutionary Council and DRA prime minister, has stated the basic lines of his country's internal and foreign policies and pointed out that his government regards the implementation of democratic land reform for the benefit of the toiling farmers, and the abolition of the feudal and semifeudal relations in the Afghan villages as one of its fundamental tasks. The new decree of the Revolutionary Council is one of the first measures in this direction. As a result of enforcing this decree the fate of hundreds of thousands of farmers will be improved and a blow will be inflicted against one of the pillars of feudalism in the villages.

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U S S R I N T E R N A T I O N A L A F F A I R S
N O R T H E A S T A S I A

M 1

JAPANESE PUBLIC INCREASINGLY WARY OF JAPAN-PRC TREATY

LD172140Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1448 GMT 17 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 17 July--The overwhelming majority of Japanese people view Peking's attempts to force their country to sign the Japanese-Chinese treaty of "peace and friendship" either negatively or at least with great suspicion, Tokyo correspondent Yuriy Bandura writes.

"One can only assess this reaction as a natural one. More and more Japanese people are beginning to understand the essence of Peking's schemes, as it strives by every means to draw Japan into hostility toward the Soviet Union.

"However, it should at the same time be stressed that there are forces in Japan, few in number but fairly influential, that openly ignore both the opinion of their fellow-citizens and the national interests of their country. Proof of the existence of these forces is Tokyo's agreement to renew talks on the Japanese-Chinese treaty. In accordance with the agreement, the second round of discussions which are essentially talks on the choice of a specific policy in relation to the USSR, will begin on 21 July in Peking. The wild anti-Sovietism of the Peking leadership, which is encouraged by Tokyo's pliability, leaves no doubt about Peking's intentions concerning these talks."

"Japan's capitulation to the solicitations of the Chinese leadership and concessions to Washington's attempts to push Japan toward this capitulation can have only one result--to draw the country into the orbit of Chinese adventurist policy concerning its nearest neighbor--the Soviet Union;" the correspondent continues. "The USSR is prepared to consider, and unfailingly does so, the interests of consolidating international security and the interests of other countries on a reciprocal basis. The experience of Soviet-Japanese relations from the time of their normalization in 1956 to the present confirms this readiness quite clearly. But our country is prepared, and has sufficient means at its disposal, to safeguard the interests of the Soviet people from any encroachment. This is also shown by the experience of Soviet-Japanese relations after the Great October Socialist Revolution. The history of bilateral relations provides sufficient information to decide upon the development of these relations. One would like to think that those circles in Japan on whom the future of neighborliness between the peoples of our countries depends will today be able to use their experience to make a correct choice, particularly since an overwhelming section of the Japanese public, as far as one can judge, has already made that choice.

Diet Delegation Reaction

OW180739Y Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 14 Jul 78 OW

[Text] According to a KYODO dispatch from Peking, PRC Foreign Minister Huang Hua said at a meeting with a visiting Japanese Diet delegation that Japan should conclude the peace and friendship treaty with China on Chinese terms, i.e. by agreeing to the so-called hegemony clause demanded by China. At the same time, Huang Hua asserted that Vietnam had been striving for hegemony in Asia. In this connection, Radio Moscow commentator Ilyin said:

According to Chinese logic, Japan has already violated a treaty that has not yet been signed.

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M 2

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The reason is that article 7 of the Chinese draft of the PRC-Japan treaty provides that Japan and China will act jointly to counter the hegemony of any other country in Asia. In a remark clearly directed against Vietnam, the PRC foreign minister told the Japanese dietmen that "we should take resolute action against every country that tries to attain hegemony." "We", in this case, apparently means China and Japan. However, Japan does not seem to be considering any action against Vietnam at this time. On the contrary, when SRV Vice Foreign Minister Phan Hien visited Tokyo recently, the Japanese government decided to lend Vietnam 10 billion yen.

Furthermore, according to a recent report in YOMURI SHIMBUN, Japan had notified the Chinese Government of its concern about the continuing deterioration of relations between China and Vietnam, warning that the ASEAN countries have become skeptical about the Chinese foreign policy in connection with the PRC's action in cutting off economic aid to Vietnam.

Following its meeting with Huang Hua, the Diet delegation told newsmen that there is a possibility that the problems of Indochina will be discussed during the Japan-China treaty negotiations scheduled to resume 21 July in Peking.

At any rate, the Japanese dietmen--and all Japanese people--must have clearly seen Peking's intention in the open remarks of Foreign Minister Huang Hua. He has shown again that the Japan-China treaty is not restricted to bilateral relations that have nothing to do with other countries. The treaty contains many hidden reefs on which Japan and other Asian countries may run aground. For example, in claiming that Vietnam is seeking hegemony, Peking is urging Japan to take resolute action against it.

However, not only Asia, but the entire world knows that it is China, not Vietnam, that cut off economic aid, recalled its experts and sent military aircraft into the airspace of a neighboring country. The Hungarian paper [name indistinct] correctly stated that the actions taken by China against Vietnam opened the eyes of those who had been misled by Peking's sugar-coated words, and that the PRC leaders' expansionist ambitions are not only directed against Vietnam, but against all other Southeast Asian countries as well.

In Japan, proponents of the Japan-China treaty within the opposition parties are reportedly embarrassed and disillusioned over the fact that Peking, after reversing its course, is now boldly supporting the Japan-U.S. military alliance, and that it is taking such hostile actions against Vietnam, which has not yet recovered from the war against the U.S. imperialists.

The Maoists have concocted a "local hegemony" label and applied it not only to Vietnam, but to India and other Asian countries that do not follow Peking's lead. While there is no doubt that the Japan-China treaty as proposed by Peking is above all directed against the Soviet Union, it should not be forgotten that the treaty will virtually place Peking in a position of being able to draw Japan into hostile actions against any country in Asia.

JAPANESE TU CONGRESS CONDEMNS MILITARY ALLIANCE, BUILDUP

LD181528Y Moscow TASS in English 1323 GMT 18 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Tokyo, July 18, TASS--The 57th Congress of the General Council of Japanese Trade Unions (SOHYO), the biggest trade union centre of the country, which is in the vanguard of the struggle for the working people's rights, ended here today.

In the program they adopted the delegates of the congress approved on behalf of 4.5 million members of this trade union centre the line of stepping up the struggle for higher wages in conditions of inflation and growing cost of living, for the establishment of a guaranteed wage minimum for all the country, improvement of working conditions.

SOHYO regards as one of the most important tasks at the present stage the struggle for the elaboration of measures against growing unemployment in the country, for aid to the jobless.

The participants of the congress decided to fight for the restoration of the right to strike of the factory and office workers of state enterprises and institutions, who were deprived of it during the years of American occupation. The trade unions demand also an improvement of the system of social insurance, provision of medical assistance to the broadest sections of the population, democratisation of education in the country, raising of its standards.

The congress expressed wrathful condemnation of the plans prepared by the Japanese ruling circles to build up the country's military potential, to increase the strength of the Self Defence Forces which constitutes a direct violation of the Japanese Constitution which bans the creation of an army. The SOHYO program of action protests also against the strengthening of the Japanese-American military alliance, inclusion of the Seoul regime in it, which found concrete expression in the large-scale Team Spirit-78 exercises held this March on the territory of South Korea.

U.S. ALLIED NAVAL ACTIVITY INCREASES IN PACIFIC, INDIAN OCEANS

LD190941Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Jul 78 p 3 LD

[From Capt 2d Class V. Ageyev, V. Vinogradov military-political review: "Stepping-up Activity"]

[Text] The week-long U.S.-Japanese naval maneuvers in the Pacific, south of the Japanese Islands, have ended. Combat ships of the U.S. 7th Fleet and naval units of the Japanese Self Defense Forces participated in the exercises. This was the second militarist show of this kind in the last 2 months.

Joint exercises of the U.S. and Japanese armed forces, which have become more frequent, are the result of the noticeable galvanization of Japanese-American military cooperation and the role of Japanese Armed Forces within the framework of the well-known "security treaty." This was given perceptible impetus by the meeting in Washington last month between U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown and S. Kanemaru, chief of the Japanese National Defense Agency.

At the talks in Washington, the Japanese leadership, under Pentagon pressure, agreed, in violation of the Japanese Constitution, to extend the sphere of action of their navy and air force and accepted the commitment to safeguard sea and air communications connecting Japan with Taiwan, the major U.S. base on Guam, and with the Ogasawara Islands. Among other things, the latest maneuvers took place precisely near those islands and sought to test tactical collaboration between the U.S. and Japanese navies and the long-range communications system.

It is obvious that Japanese military circles, responding to U.S. demands and appeals to further strengthen the Self Defense Forces, are accelerating the buildup of their naval might. Considerable appropriations are made annually for the naval command despite the fact that the Japanese Navy already ranks second in Asia in tonnage.

A plan has been elaborated to construct a major multipurpose military base in Iwo Jima, 200 km from the Ogasawara Islands. According to the plans of American and Japanese strategists, who are whipping up tension in that part of the Pacific with their actions, it is to become a strong point for joint operations by the Japanese Navy and the U.S. 7th Fleet.

New strong points and an extension of the functions of existing bases are necessary to the U.S. 7th Fleet because the Pentagon has adopted a 5-year program for reinforcing its strength. In accordance with this program, the fleet will include new nuclear-powered cruisers and submarines and will obtain strategic missiles with nuclear warheads and strategic and tactical aircraft. Moreover, in the event of an "emergency", the program envisages the presence of five additional aircraft carriers in the Pacific.

At almost the same time as the maneuvers off the Japanese Archipelago, the ANZUS bloc, which unites the United States, Australia and New Zealand, held major joint maneuvers. The main "character" in these was again the U.S. 7th Fleet. Several features of this show of strength organized by the bloc's bosses attracted attention. For the first time ANZUS decided to "show its flag" in the waters of the Indian Ocean. This provocative intention became known as early as May, when U.S. Vice President W. Mondale visited Australia. He announced that from now on the ANZUS bloc's sphere of activity extends not only to the Pacific, as before, but to the Indian Ocean as well. At the bloc's annual session in Washington, a program was ratified to further increase its military activity, particularly the more regular holding of maneuvers and exercises, including the Indian Ocean.

Another striking feature in the maneuvers was that U.S. F-111 fighter-bombers based in the United States participated. The aim of this nonstop flight was to demonstrate to the bloc the "attainability" of that region by the U.S. Air Force from the United States. After completing the Indian Ocean maneuvers, these aircraft flew to the Korean Peninsula, where they will take part in the next "war game," which the United States will hold with the South Korean Armed Forces.

The stepping up of militarist preparations by the members of the ANZUS bloc, and primarily the United States, which leads the bloc, is also indicated by other facts. The naval base at Cockburn Sound (Australia) is being modernized to service the same U.S. 7th Fleet. USAF planes enroute for the base on Diego Garcia Island land on the Cocos Islands. A completely secret communications base on North West Cape (Australia) is being reequipped to service U.S. missile-carrying nuclear-powered Trident submarines, which will then operate in the Indian Ocean. U.S. Navy units are already there constantly, relieving each other. A Pentagon representative recently announced that the next U.S. naval unit is sailing for the Indian Ocean, and this includes, in particular, the Enterprise, a nuclear-powered attack aircraft carrier, and two other nuclear-powered missile cruisers.

The buildup of militarist activity that the United States is carrying out on a large scale and the involvement of other countries of the Pacific and Indian Oceans in an arms race stimulated by the United States cannot fail to arouse concern among the international public. Such actions contradict the national interests and fundamental aspirations of the peoples living in that region.

SOVIET-KOREAN FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY MARKS 20TH ANNIVERSARY

LD181509Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jul 78 p 5 LD

[Igor Lebedev commentary: "Friendship and Cooperation"]

[Text] The USSR and the DPRK are linked by unbreakable bonds of class fraternity bounded on the common nature of their fundamental interests. They are sealed in the Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance Treaty. The Soviet-Korean Friendship Society [SKFS], which is 20 years old today, is making a weighty contribution to the development of fraternal relations between the Soviet Union and the DPRK and to the strengthening of friendship between the Soviet and Korean peoples.

During this time the society has become a mass organization which familiarizes a wide range of Soviet people with the life of the Korean people and with their achievements in building socialism. The society's members include 350 enterprises and establishments of the USSR. SKFS branches are operating in the Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Turkmenia, Leningradskaya and other oblasts of the RSFSR and in many of the country's cities and villages.

The SKFS promotes exchanges of delegations and the establishment of close ties between related Soviet and Korean enterprises and organizations. The collectives of the Moscow Vladimir Ilich Electromechanical Plant and the Taean Electromechanical Plant and the textile workers of Orekhovo-Zuyevo and Pyongyang, for example, have maintained friendly ties with each other for many years. These ties help them to know each other better and to familiarize themselves with the progressive experience of the two countries' working people in socialist and communist building.

One of the society's important tasks is to conduct broad campaigns and various measures in support of efforts aimed at easing military tension on the Korean Peninsula. During the month of international solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for the withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea and the country's unification on a peaceful, democratic basis--a month which is being held in accordance with a WPC decision--the Soviet people are once again demonstrating their internationalism and their support for the Korean people's just cause.

The SKFS carries out its activities in strengthening friendship with the Korean people in close contact with the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society.

The Soviet people value the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation with the Korean people and strive for their further development and strengthening on the unshakable principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

PONOMAREV CONFERS WITH PANAMA PEOPLE'S PARTY DELEGATION

LD181501Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jul 78 p 4 LD

[Unattributed report: "Meeting at CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] A meeting took place 14 July at the CPSU Central Committee between B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and K.N. Brutents, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Section, and a delegation from the People's Party of Panama comprising R.D. Souza, secretary general of the People's Party Central Committee, and L. Thomas, member of the People's Party Central Committee Political Bureau.

The Panamanian comrades spoke of the progressive socioeconomic transformations being implemented by Gen O. Torrijos' government and supported by the broad masses of the Panamanian working people, and the tasks facing the party in this connection as a result of the country's present atmosphere. They stated that the conclusion of the new Panama Canal treaties means a considerable gain by the Panamanian people in the struggle to strengthen the sovereignty of Panama. The People's Party delegation expressed warm gratitude to the CPSU for unchanging solidarity with the just cause of the people of Panama and with their struggle against imperialism and oligarchy and stressed the tremendous significance for the national liberation movement of the CPSU's international policy and its course toward consolidating and deepening detente and defending peace throughout the world.

The CPSU representatives stated that they share the assessment of the new treaties on the Panama Canal as an important achievement for the people of Panama. They wished the Panamanian people new successes in the implementation of socioeconomic, anti-imperialist transformations aimed at further strengthening the country's political independence and achieving economic independence. The Soviet comrades spoke of the Soviet people's successes in communist building and the results of the CPSU Central Committee July Plenum, which mark a major new step toward the implementation of the 25th party congress decisions.

The meeting passed in a warm, comradely atmosphere.

NICARAGUAN OPPOSITION PROTESTS ISRAELI, U.S. AID TO SOMOZA

LD181534Y Moscow TASS in English 1128 GMT 18 Jul 78 LD

[Text] San Jose, July 18, TASS--Israel continues shipping military supplies to the Nicaraguan dictator Anastasio Somoza. This was stated by a group of figures from the democratic opposition in Nicaragua in connection with the arrival of another consignment of Israeli arms in the country. Notwithstanding steady protests by the Nicaraguan people and world opinion, Israel for several years has been rendering military assistance to the reactionary regime, supplying, specifically, Arava planes and M-16 rifles made under American licence. The opposition spokesmen sharply denounced the support to the dictator from the United States and Israel. They said that the United States had recently granted credits to the Somoza regime which are used for the conclusion of contracts with the "Israel aircraft industries" and other Israeli companies. The democratic forces of Nicaragua are now continuing their manifestations against the bloody regime. All sections of the population are taking part: workers, peasants, progressive intellectuals and students. The dictator enjoys generous military and financial aid from the United States and Israel to suppress the steadily mounting resistance of the Nicaraguan people, the opposition spokesman remarked. Israel also supplies weapons and ammunition to other Central American regimes. In recent years, it succeeded for instance, in almost fully monopolizing arms imports into Guatemala.

KULAKOV FUNERAL CEREMONY HELD IN RED SQUARE 19 JULY

Kulakov's Remains Cremated

LD190034Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0000 GMT 19 Jul 78 LD

[Text] The government commission has announced that the cremation of the body of Fedor Davydovich Kulakov took place during the night of 18-19 July. The urn with his ashes has been put in the Red Banner Hall of the Central House of the Soviet Army. The Red Banner Hall will be open on 19 July from 1000 to 1200. The funeral of Fedor Davydovich Kulakov will take place on 19 July at 1300 in Red Square at the Kremlin Wall.

Leaders Attend Funeral

LD191410Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 19 Jul 78 LD

[Excerpt] A funeral ceremony was held today in Moscow's Red Square. Our party and the Soviet people accompanied Fedor Davydovich Kulakov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, on his last journey.

On the central podium of the mausoleum were Comrades Andropov, Gromyko, Kirilenko, Mazurov, Romanov, Ustinov, Kuznetsov, Masherov, Ponomarev, Dolgikh, Zimyanin, Ryabov and Rusakov.

Kirilenko Gives Funeral Oration

LD191337Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0950 GMT 19 Jul 78 LD

[Speech by Andrey Kirilenko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, at Moscow funeral ceremony for Fedor Kulakov in Red Square--live]

[Text] Dear comrades, it is with profound grief that our party and the Soviet people are today paying their final respects to Fedor Davydovich Kulakov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet and Hero of Socialist Labor. This figure of the Communist Party and Soviet state has passed on prematurely.

Just 5 months ago, at the beginning of February, we celebrated Fedor Davydovich's 60th birthday and noted his great services to our socialist homeland. This irretrievable loss is therefore all the more grievous to us. The working career of Fedor Davydovich Kulakov was totally connected with the Leninist party and its tremendous activity to implement the ideas of Leninism on building a communist society in our country.

At the age of 20, Fedor Davydovich Kulakov, son of a peasant, became an agronomist; from that time on, his activities were chiefly connected with agriculture--a most important sphere of the socialist economy. He had broad knowledge and great practical experience in agricultural production; he knew the land well and loved it, valuing greatly the peasant labor.

Entering the party as a young man, Fedor Davydovich grew up and was tempered in its ranks. He was entrusted with more and more responsible and wide-ranging duties, and in all the posts to which the party sent him--in production, management, soviet and party work--Fedor Davydovich applied himself with characteristic initiative, energy and persistence. He worked successfully as head of a rayon land department; as party raykom secretary; head of the agricultural department of a party obkom; chairman of an oblispolkom; deputy minister and minister of the RSFSR; first secretary of the Stavropolskiy Kraykom. In 1964, Fedor Davydovich Kulakov, as an experienced party worker who knew agrarian problems in depth, was entrusted with leading the Agricultural Department of the CPSU Central Committee.

In 1965 he was elected secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and was made a member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo in April 1971. In the period of his work in the Leninist headquarters of our party, headed by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the Central Committee, Fedor Davydovich Kulakov's many capabilities as a party activist were especially evident.

Fedor Davydovich took an active part in the harmonious, collective work of the Central Committee, its Politburo and Secretariat in implementing the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state, and honorably justified the trust placed in him. Engaged, on the instruction of the Central Committee, in agriculture, Fedor Davydovich devoted all his efforts to the consistent implementation of the modern agrarian policy, which was drawn up by the March 1965 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the congresses of our party. Fedor Davydovich Kulakov made a great contribution to developing agricultural production and to solving great and complex tasks of strengthening the kolkhoz system. With a profound knowledge of the matter, he took part in drawing up measures to implement party decisions and persistently strove to perfect the work of agricultural bodies, ministries and departments, and scientific establishments. The considerably positive results achieved by agriculture, which were noted by the July 1978 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, also contain much of his labor.

Fedor Davydovich was noted for his party principles, his high sense of responsibility and precision, his business-like attitude and modesty. He was a man of great personal charm and spiritual warmth, and a sensitive and sympathetic comrade. This was particularly well known and appreciated by all of us who worked and associated with him every day. By his selfless labor and personal qualities, Fedor Davydovich won the universal respect of the party and the people. His labor was highly valued by our Leninist party and government: he was awarded the title of Hero of Socialist Labor and decorated with orders and medals. The CPSU Central Committee, Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government, together with all Soviet people and our foreign friends, profoundly grieve at the untimely death of our dear friend and comrade, Fedor Davydovich Kulakov.

We express sincere feelings of condolence to the relations and friends of the deceased. The bright memory of Fedor Davydovich Kulakov, a true son of the Communist Party who devoted his entire life to service of the interests of the people and the great cause of building communism, will always remain in the hearts of Soviet people.

Comrades, at the behest of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Soviet Government, I declare the funeral ceremony devoted to the memory of Fedor Davydovich Kulakov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, open.

PRAVDA REFUTES WEST'S CAMPAIGN OVER SHCHARANSKIY, FILATOV

LD191346Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0730 GMT 19 Jul 78 LD

[19 July PRAVDA article by Vladimir Bolshakov: "About a Certain Fuss"]

[Text] The opponents of detente do not miss an opportunity to whip up anti-Soviet hysteria. Recently they have been trying to interfere with the implementation of Soviet justice in connection with the criminal prosecution in the USSR of agents of foreign special services for what have been proven to be serious crimes.

A wave of anti-Soviet propaganda is raised every time imperialist agents are caught redhanded; as is happening now, certain figures and bourgeois papers in the West, on the pretext of concern for the observance of human rights in the USSR, have no shame and try to outdo each other in making statements in defense of spies who work for foreign imperialist intelligence. Such concern can only be described as an unworthy and impermissible attempt to interfere in the USSR's internal affairs.

What is the heart of the matter? The author of these lines managed to attend the Shcharanskiy and Filatov trials, which took place simultaneously in Moscow from 10 to 14 July. Both Shcharanskiy and Filatov were charged with crimes covered by Paragraph A of Article 64 of the RSFSR criminal code--that is, with treason and espionage. Shcharanskiy was also charged under Article 70 for anti-Soviet propaganda, and Filatov for smuggling. Both of them, in legal terminology, acted in a premeditated fashion to prejudice the state security and military might of the USSR; both were caught red-handed and prosecuted in accordance with our Soviet laws.

Filatov was recruited during a working trip abroad at the beginning of 1974 and handed over secret information to which he had access, first to the resident who recruited him and then to his colleague. Returning to Moscow with espionage equipment he was given along with rewards for betraying the motherland, he continued to work for the same intelligence service until he was arrested by our security police. All this was clearly proved during the investigation and the court hearings of the Filatov case. No grounds for a propaganda fuss have been found in the West. The Western countries have evidently decided, to avoid shaming themselves, to keep quiet, for Filatov did not act alone; he was cared for by those who abused the hospitality of our people and used a diplomatic passport as a cover for espionage activity. Alas, in practice, those who are so active in championing the observance of human rights in the USSR do not respect such inalienable rights of the Soviet people as the right to protect our state secrets and our independence and to maintain our security.

Filatov was a spy who incidentally engaged in smuggling. He did not make a show of his treasonable activity, and did not make appeals to the West.

The Shcharanskiy case is another matter. He also worked by the sweat of his brow for foreign intelligence. But while doing so, he passed himself off as a champion of human rights, constantly appealing to his Western masters and backers and delivering anti-Soviet goods to them. For this reason the bourgeois press, having whetted its appetite on the Filatov case but studiously avoiding the essence of that trial, focussed entirely on the Shcharanskiy trial and started an unprecedented anti-Soviet campaign. In the context, it was asserted that Shcharanskiy was being tried for his convictions and his nationality.

Even after the publication of the material from the investigation and the court hearings, which convincingly revealed Shcharanskiy's guilt on all counts, including his direct ties with the intelligence service of foreign state, there are still people abroad in extremely high positions who try, without proof, to deny the sentence already pronounced; the charge of espionage against Shcharanskiy is false.

Evidently proceeding from this, they continue to assert in the West, despite the facts, that Shcharanskiy was tried because he defended human rights; however, any unprejudiced person who looks at the original case of this renegade can only come to the conclusion--that what took place in the people's court was not the trial of an ideological champion the mantle he tried to don with the support of Western anti-Sovietists--but of a criminal who carried out espionage work as directed by the military intelligence of one of the Western countries.

Imperialist propaganda is sparing no effort to lead the public astray and misinform them concerning the Shcharanskiy case. Alas, representatives of some democratic organizations have let themselves be drawn into the anti-Soviet campaign unleashed by reactionary circles in the Western countries. It is to be regretted that, in the situation of acute class struggle in the capitalist countries, there are people among progressive forces who have not managed to adhere to their class positions and, instead of giving anti-Sovietism and anticommunism a resolute rebuff, are virtually playing into the hands of the organizers of the anti-Soviet campaign.

There is, however, a serious miscalculation in the anti-Soviet fuss raised in the West, one that was made long before Shcharanskiy's trial began: That is, the advance declaration of his innocence. How could those participating in the campaign know whether he was guilty or not without knowing the essence of the matter and the facts proved in court? It would seem that the protectors were concerned not with the facts but only with shielding a man who was working for them.

Shcharanskiy tried in every way to depict his activities as not criminal but public. The facts, however, which the accused was not able to refute, prove the opposite. On instructions from a foreign intelligence service, in the fall of 1976 Shcharanskiy began collecting information constituting a state secret. According to a specially composed questionnaire, Shcharanskiy prepared a list of 1,300 people; in the list were the names of special-regime [rezhimnyy] enterprises, their location and the names of their managers. Shcharanskiy handed part of this list over to a foreign intelligence agent then working in Moscow under the cover of a foreign correspondent; during the trial that correspondent published an article in the Western press in which, while whitewashing his activities in Moscow during that period, he asserted that he had received material from Shcharanskiy. Of course, he did not obtain it for his private collection, by any means.

The findings of court experts state clearly: The data given to the West by Shcharanskiy are, in combination, state secrets, and constitute a state secret of the Soviet Union as a whole. In legal language this means that Shcharanskiy committed a crime punishable under Paragraph A of Article 64 of the RSFSR criminal code.

Of course, it is not only this article of the RSFSR criminal code that makes it possible to equate Filatov and Shcharanskiy. Both betrayed their motherland, the country which gave them an upbringing, education, work, a roof over their heads and bread grown by its workers. They trampled on all this and, finally, betrayed it. All this was proved extremely convincingly at the Moscow trials. For this reason the attempts of the enemies of socialism to criticize Soviet justice from the positions of the Helsinki agreements are completely unfounded. (If one is to talk about these agreements, then it is the provocative anti-Soviet campaign, with the aid of which they are trying to undermine the growth of mutual understanding and trust between nations resulting from detente, which contradicts the final act and the very spirit of Helsinki. It is well known that the Soviet Union strictly observes these agreements in all of their parts and does considerably more than the Western countries to implement them. No one has the right to use these agreements to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries. The Soviet Union has solved and will continue to solve its internal problems in accordance with its own laws and in the interests of the Soviet people and of consolidating the gains of socialism.

IZVESTIYA ON NEW LAWS ADOPTED BY SUPREME SOVIET SESSION

LD190647Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Jul 78 Morning Edition p 1 LD

[Editorial: "A Triumph of Soviet Democracy"]

[Text] The work of the USSR Supreme Soviet's ninth session took place in an atmosphere of tremendous labor and political enthusiasm. [paragraph continues]

On the eve of this session a CPSU Central Committee plenum took place which adopted decisions of exceptional significance for the further upsurge of agriculture and of the entire national economy as well as for raising the population's standard of living. The report delivered by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the plenum produced a warm response in the hearts of Soviet people. The people's elected representatives, the deputies of our country's supreme legislative organ, spoke of this from the rostrum of the USSR Supreme Soviet session, on behalf of their voters and themselves.

"I work as a livestock selective breeding expert," Deputy T.Kh. Kayava of Estonia said at the session, "on the Kuldre Kolkhoz, which is a big farm. Last year our kolkhoz achieved high indicators. This year's late spring has been no treat for the Estonian peasant: Cold spells, frequent rain, even snow, have delayed the sowing of grain and planting of potatoes. The grasses in the meadows and pastures started growing late. However, the republic's agricultural workers are laboring incessantly to make up for lost time and to fulfill honorably the high socialist pledges adopted for 1978."

A mixture of enthusiasm and businesslike efficiency, a feeling of pride in what has been achieved and of responsibility for the questions being tackled--that was what rang out in the speeches of all the deputies who spoke at the USSR Supreme Soviet session. The elected representatives of the people, invested with the trust of their voters and representing all sections of the populace and all republics, were unanimous in their support of the Communist Party's line. The CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum has once again demonstrated the farsightedness of this policy. Concern for the country's development prospects, for the further enhancement of the Soviet people's standard of living and for the development of Lenin's agrarian policy under the conditions of the developed socialist society was fully manifested in the plenum's decisions.

The questions submitted for discussion by the deputies who met for the ninth session of our country's supreme legislative organ concerned fundamental problems of our state's domestic and foreign policy.

As is known, the USSR Supreme Soviet, after a businesslike discussion, unanimously adopted some very important laws: "On the USSR Council of Ministers," "On the Procedure for the Conclusion, Implementation and Denunciation of the USSR's International Treaties" and "On Elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet." A law on the further improvement of pension provisions for kolkhoz members was also adopted and the decrees issued since the eighth session of the USSR Supreme Soviet were confirmed.

When discussing the drafts of the legislative acts the deputies stressed above all that all the acts were drawn up on the basis of the new USSR Constitution and are aimed at further strengthening the socialist state and developing the democratic foundations of our society. The adoption of these laws has become yet another step in the practical implementation of the broad program of legislative work being pursued in our country in connection with the entry into force of the new USSR Constitution. This is yet further evidence of the Communist Party's consistent course toward improving the legal foundation of our state of the whole people. This course is fully approved within the country and is having great positive repercussions among millions of its friends abroad.

The political content of the laws adopted is determined by the constitutional provision that the CPSU is the guiding and directing force of Soviet society and the nucleus of its political system. Our party determines the general perspectives of society's development, draws up the domestic and foreign policy line and imparts a planned and scientifically sound nature to the Soviet people's struggle for the victory of communism. As a result of the consistent implementation of the historic decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, new successes have been achieved in various spheres of the building of communism. The new laws also reflect this.

The adoption of the law "On the USSR Council of Ministers" is of exceptionally great significance for the further development of our society and for more efficient and flexible leadership of the sectors of the national economy. Lenin's principles of the organization and activity of the Soviet Government form the basis of this law. The pronouncements of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on questions of the development of the political system of Soviet society and of our state of the whole people had the greatest significance in preparing the draft law. The law adopted generalizing the experience of the Soviet Government's work over many years brings to the forefront questions of the economic and social development of society. The Soviet people understand this and take it to heart. After all, since the first years of the new power engendered by the revolution, this sphere of the government's activity assumed a determining significance in the Soviet people's struggle for socialism. The consistent implementation of Lenin's plan for building socialism has enabled us to make a tremendous leap forward--from capitalism to socialism and to the development socialist society.

The economy is one of the decisive sectors of the struggle for communism. The law, therefore, in regulating the government's activity, devotes special attention to insuring dynamic and proportionate development of social production, and to drawing up and implementing current and long-term state plans for the economic and social development of the country. The sociopolitical significance of the law on the USSR Council of Ministers is also due to the fact that it is aimed at further developing socialist democracy through the ever broader participation of citizens in running affairs of state and through improvement of the state apparatus, intensification of people's control and a broadening of publicity in the conduct of the affairs of state.

Since the moment it emerged our state's foreign policy has been marked by genuine democratism, respect for the rights of all peoples, great and small, and by proletarian internationalism. One of the first legislative enactments of the young Soviet state was the decree on peace. It produced an echo in the hearts of ordinary people throughout the planet. This Leninist decree proclaimed that a new foreign policy had entered the world arena, in accordance with the interests and aspirations of working people and with the interests of peace and the freedom of the peoples. The broad entry of socialism into the world arena, and the formation of the socialist community of states, produced new standards in international law based on the international class solidarity of the working people of these countries. The new nature of relations among socialist countries is reflected in the law "On the Procedure for the Conclusion, Implementation and Denunciation of the USSR's International Treaties" adopted by the USSR Supreme Soviet. This law also reflects the open, honest foreign policy that the USSR is pursuing, following Lenin's lead. Conscientious implementation of the obligations arising from the generally accepted principles and standards of international law is the constitutional principle of the USSR's foreign policy. Intrigues, backstage deals and the desire to flout the sovereign rights of other states are alien to our policy. The law adopted by the USSR Supreme Soviet will promote the Soviet state's continuing struggle for peace, against the arms race and for neighborly relations with all countries. This law stems completely from the principles of the Leninist foreign policy, which is understood and held dear by all the citizens of our country and by ordinary people of the whole world.

A new step in the further democratization of our life was taken with the adoption of the law "On Elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet." The need for this law stems directly from the USSR Constitution, which is truly alive and is working, functioning and exerting a great and continuing influence on all aspects of our society's and which really insures the broad rights of the Soviet citizens, in particular their right to participate in running the affairs of state and society.

The elections to the organs of power in our country are a direct expression of the sovereign will of the people. After all, it is precisely through the Soviets that the people exercise their power. Based on the principles of universal, equal and direct suffrage exercised through secret ballot, the Soviet electoral system has stood the test of time. It reliably insures the free declaration of the will of the voters and is genuinely democratic. Therefore, the new law preserves the continuity of the basic provisions of the electoral system, and preserves the legal norms that have proved their value. It takes into account the practice, accumulated over many years, of holding elections in our country. The law also reflects those suggestions from the working people aimed at the further democratization of the electoral system that were voiced during the discussion of the USSR Constitution.

The deep interest of Soviet citizens in the affairs of their country, their social activeness and high political standards are manifested in the unanimous participation of the adult population in the election of the organs of power. Nothing of this kind is known in the capitalist world for, in that world, the ordinary people, the working people, have no appreciable influence on the activity of the state and its machinery.

In our country all adults have both the right, and a real opportunity, to participate in elections to the organs of power at all levels, and to participate actively in their daily activity. This is one of the indisputable advantages of socialist democracy over bourgeois democracy, and a great gain of our system. The new law, while enshrining all that has been achieved, broadens the guarantees that insure real opportunities for each voter to participate in elections. "Elections," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed out, "are a kind of test of the strength of the communists' links with the masses, and voting is the supreme declaration of the people's will and the supreme assessment, by all the people, of the party's activity and policy." The new law on elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet provides a reliable legal guarantee for the declaration of the people's will.

The most important guarantee of our successes in all spheres of life, the guarantee that the people's well-being will be enhanced, is that the Communist Party guides our society, and that the people wholeheartedly support the policy of their own dear party. The adoption of the new laws will promote consistent practical implementation of the CPSU's policy and of the provisions of the USSR Constitution. It will promote the further strengthening and triumph of the genuine sovereignty of the people that has been brought about in our society--the society of developed socialism.

CORRECTION TO REPORT ON KULAKOV LYING-IN-STATE

The following is a correction to the item entitled "Kirilenko To Head Kulakov Funeral Commission," subtitled "Report on Lying-In-State," published in the 18 July Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page R 2:

Third paragraph, line three should read ...from the family, from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, from members ...rewording.

RSFSR CSA ISSUES HARVEST PROGRESS REPORT

LD190720Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 18 Jul 78 LD

[Summary] According to the RSFSR Central Statistical Administration, grain and leguminous grain crops have been cut on over 6 million hectares, and 43 percent of the cut grain crops have been threshed. The rate of harvesting has increased somewhat over the past week, with farms in Primorskiy and Khabarovskiy krais joining the harvesting work. Many farms in the Kuban, Stavropolskiy Kray and the Don area have successfully completed cutting the crops and are quickly threshing swathes. The rate of harvesting is being speeded up in Volgogradskaya Oblast. Movement of the harvesting front northward is being hindered by rainfall and late ripening of grain crops. In Ivanovskaya, Belgorodskaya, Saratovskaya and many other oblasts, combine harvesters and reapers are ready for fieldwork. However, in other oblasts such as Orelskaya, Ulyanovskaya and certain others, the level of equipment readiness is very low.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 17-18 JULY

LD190646 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0000 GMT on 17 July reports that in Odesskaya Oblast the northern rayons are harvesting winter wheat, where more than 300,000 hectares have been reaped. In the Altay the first million tons of hay, haylage and grass meal have been procured. This is 1/3 of the planned quantity of fodder needed for the stockbreeders for overwintering.

At 0800 GMT the radio reports that more than 1/3 of the winter crops have been harvested in Dagestan. Having completed the harvesting of barley, farms are now cutting and threshing wheat.

At 1000 GMT the radio reports that harvesting of grain crops began in Primorskiy Kray today, almost a week earlier than usual. The grain has ripened quickly because of the very hot summer, and this has created difficulties. All combine harvesters have already been equipped for work on low crops to keep losses of grain to a minimum. Sealing has also been carried out. A large consignment of new Sibiryak grain harvesting combines arrived on the eve of the harvest.

At 0100 GMT on 18 July the radio reports that grain is being delivered to elevators in Kirgizia. Orozbekov, minister of procurement, says that receiving enterprises can take up to 20,000 tons of grain daily. All the equipment has been prepared to receive it. Several mechanized storehouses have come into use.

At 0000 GMT on 18 July the radio reports that preparations for harvesting grain are being completed in Buryatiya, where about 800,000 hectares is to be reaped and threshed.

At 0100 GMT the radio reports that kolkhozes and sovkhozes of 17 rayons of Volgogradskaya Oblast have pledged to sell 680,000 tons of grain more than envisaged earlier. Cereals in the oblast occupy almost 3.8 million hectares. All Moldavian rayons have joined the harvest: Many farms thresh 40 and more quintals of grain per hectare.

At 0545 GMT journalist Nikolay Solomin talks to (A.I. Zholobov), head of the Chief Administration of Grain Crops of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, and local farmers and officials about progress of the harvest in Rostovskaya Oblast, the Ukraine and Kirgizia. Grains have been cut on 1.5 million hectares in Rostovskaya Oblast and threshed from 200,000 hectares. By 14 July the first million hectares of grain had been harvested in the Ukraine, with 1/3 of this picked up in swathes and threshed; grains occupy 200,000 hectares in the Chu Valley, Kirgizia.

At 0600 GMT the radio reports that in Tomsk, 2,400 combines are ready for departure for the fields. This is 90 percent of the total machine pool at hand. Particular attention is at present focused on the readiness of the graindrying complexes, which will process up to 25,000 tons per 24 hours. It has been decided to employ the separate harvesting method throughout the harvest campaign.

At 0700 GMT the radio reports that the harvest is in full swing in Volgogradskaya Oblast; some 6,000 combines and reaping machines are in operation.

At 0830 GMT the radio reports that the first 500,000 tons of hay have been procured in Pavlodarskaya Oblast, Kazakhstan. This is 102,000 tons more than last year. Now mechanizers have started harvesting near the Irtysh, where recent rainfall has produced outstanding grasses.

At 1200 GMT the radio reports that over 1.5 million tons of grain have been delivered to elevators in Rostovskaya Oblast. The last tons of wheat were unloaded from combines today to Turmen farmers. In many rayons, up to 25 quintals of wheat and barley were harvested per hectare, and the best farms gathered 35-40 quintals. Half a million tons of coarse and succulent fodder have been prepared up to date by farms in Omskaya Oblast; grass is good, at present, and many farms have decided to prepare 1.5 times the annual store of fodder.

COMBINE DELIVERIES, STORAGE FACILITIES BEHIND SCHEDULE

LD181545Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jul 78 p 1 LD

[A. Pazhitnev agricultural review: "Harvest Campaign Heating Up"]

[Excerpts] Ten Ukrainian oblasts have joined the harvest campaign: Krymskaya, Odesskaya, Khersonskaya, Nikolayevskaya, Zaporozhskaya and a number of others. Some 882,000 hectares of grain crops have been cut and 1/3 of this area has been threshed.

All parts of the country will be harvesting soon. The grain growers are striving to be fully ready. Farmers in Belgorodskaya, Voronezhskaya, Ivanovskaya, Vladimirskaia, Kharkovskaya and a number of other oblasts have coped well with equipment repairs. There are instances of a different nature, however. By the beginning of July, according to USSR Central Statistical Administration figures, around 25 percent of the combines had yet to be overhauled in Kirovskaya, Kurganskaya, Permskaya, Semipalatinskaya and Turgayskaya oblasts.

To some extent the farmers are being let down by industrial enterprises. It has been reported to PRAVDA that, for example, the Tula and Taganrog combine plants are behind with the production and delivery of spare parts. The Krasnoyarsk machine builders are failing to meet the combine delivery schedule. All these instances must be analyzed by party committees and assessed in a principled fashion. Everything must be done to insure prompt delivery to the countryside of all requisite machinery and spare parts and to insure that the equipment is in the fields on time.

Preparation for the harvest campaign also includes carrying out the necessary work at grain-reception centers. By the beginning of the harvest we planned to have commissioned storage capacity for 1.5 million tons of grain; drying capacities to handle 4,000 tons per hour and hundreds of off-loaders; and to repair a number of elevators and storage buildings. Most parts of the country have prepared well to receive the new harvest. At the same time a number of centers in the Krasnoyarsk and Tomsk grain produce administrations are behind with repair work on storage, drying and weighing facilities.

The USSR Ministry of Rural Construction is to blame for the delay in the startup of elevators at Umit Station in Tambovskaya Oblast, at the Bazarnyy Karabulak settlement in Saratovskaya Oblast and at Peshkovka Station in Kustanayskaya Oblast. Party organizations and construction workers must speed up matters and insure that all work is done before the grain starts arriving in bulk.

Fodder procurement is in full swing. The grass is succulent almost everywhere. About 25 million hectares of grasses have been cut; 10.8 million tons of hay have been stacked, which is 17 percent of the target; 25.7 million tons of cured hay have been laid in--more than 40 percent of the plan. The procurement plan has been fulfilled in Uzbekistan and Tadzhikistan, and in Dnepropetrovskaya and Khmel'nitskaya oblasts. However, farms in Estonia and Armenia and in Gorkovskaya, Kurskaya and Penzenskaya oblasts are not yet working at the proper speed. Grass cutting is too slow in Mogilevskaya and Vitebskaya oblasts.

IZVESTIYA REVIEWS PLENUM DEBATE, DECISIONS ON AGRICULTURE

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Jul 78 Morning Edition p 1 LD

[Editorial: "The Party's Agrarian Policy at the Modern Stage"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee July Plenum, where the report "On the Further Development of USSR Agriculture" was delivered by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, concluded its work a few days ago. The report's comprehensive and profoundly scientific analysis of the party's policy and practical activity in developing socialist agriculture at the modern stage has received the unanimous approval of the entire party and people. The plenum determined the main paths and specific measures for the further development of this very important sector of the national economy.

Modern agrarian policy is the party's Leninist strategy and its tactics in the agricultural sphere under conditions of developed socialism. By firmly following its charted course, which was initiated at the modern stage by the CPSU Central Committee March (1965) plenum, the party has managed to resolve a large range of agrarian problems. Truly tremendous work has been done.

Resolving the strategic task--of insuring the country's reliable provision with food and agricultural raw materials for industry--the party saw as its paramount obligation a considerable strengthening of the material and technical base of agriculture. Major measures for the intensification of all its sectors were implemented in a short time. Funds were redistributed in the national economy; capital investments in agricultural production increased sharply, so agriculture's share of the total volume of capital investments rose significantly. Whereas in the Seventh 5-Year Plan, that is, before the March plenum, this share stood at 20 percent, in the Eighth 5-Year Plan, it was 23 percent, in the Ninth 26 percent, and according to the Tenth 5-year Plan, it is more than 27 percent. The material and technical base of kolkhozes and sovkhoses has grown immeasurably stronger. Much has been done to develop industry that backs up agriculture. Sectors such as water resources and land reclamation, machine building for livestock raising and fodder production, rural construction and the mixed feed and microbiological industries have essentially been organized anew.

The level of technical equipment on kolkhozes and sovkhoses has increased greatly. The farms' machinery and tractor pool has been almost totally renewed, and its quality has improved. The energy capacities of agricultural enterprises have more than doubled, and the power/worker ratio on kolkhozes and sovkhoses has increased 150 percent.

Chemicalization and land reclamation have undergone great development. It suffices to say that in 1977 the countryside was supplied with 77 million tons of mineral fertilizers instead of the 27 million tons of 1965. The area of irrigated and drained land almost doubled over the same period; it has now reached 27 million hectares.

The processes of specializing and concentrating agricultural production on the basis of interfarm cooperation and agroindustrial integration have acquired tremendous economic and social significance. More than 8,000 interfarm and agroindustrial enterprises and associations are already operating in the country.

Implementing a comprehensive program to develop production forces in the countryside, under the Communist Party's leadership rural working people have achieved a rise in labor productivity and, on this basis, a considerable increase in the output of agriculture and livestock-raising. Over the past 7 years the average annual volume of gross agricultural output has increased 40 percent in comparison with the same period prior to the Central Committee's March Plenum. Grain production has increased by 61.5 million tons; raw cotton production by 3 million tons; sugar beet production by 25 million tons; vegetable production by 6.8 million tons; potato production by 565 million tons. The yield per hectare and gross yields of all other agricultural crops have increased.

Positive processes are also taking place in the development of livestock raising. Over the same years the average annual volume of this sector's output has increased 45 percent. Meat production has increased from 9.2 to 14 million tons; milk production from 63.9 to 88.8 million tons; and egg production has increased to 53.5 billion eggs, or 90 percent.

While paying tribute to what has been achieved, the Central Committee plenum pointed out that the overall level of development in this vitally important sector still does not meet the rapidly growing needs of society. Energetic efforts are needed to further strengthen the material and technical base of agriculture and to improve the organization of production and enhance its efficiency.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum resolved:

--Taking into account the experience of previous years and the results achieved, which convincingly confirm the scientific validity and the vital force of the CPSU's Leninist agrarian policy, that it is necessary to continue following most persistently the course elaborated by the March (1965) and subsequent Central Committee plenums and party congresses.

The plenum approved measures for the further development of agriculture elaborated by the Central Committee Politburo and expounded in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report.

The plenum considers the chief task in agriculture to be the comprehensive, dynamic development of all its sectors, a considerable raising of their efficiency and the country's reliable provision with food and agricultural raw materials to insure a further rise in the people's living standards. It is essential to increase efforts in every possible way to reduce the gap between the material, cultural and domestic living conditions in cities and in the countryside.

To resolve these tasks it is necessary to continue developing and strengthening the material and technical base of agriculture in order to implement the sector's systematic transfer to an industrial footing. This will require a certain growth in capital investments and the allocation of resources needed for the more accelerated development of agricultural machine building, the production of mineral fertilizers and plant-protection agents, the processing industry and all other sectors of the agro-industrial complex.

The intensification of agricultural production on the basis of all possible mechanization, electrification, chemicalization and land reclamation remains the main direction of the party's agrarian policy at the modern stage.

In the sphere of mechanization we are faced with considerably increasing deliveries to the countryside of powerful modern tractors with complete sets of mounted and drawn machines and implements, specialized trucks, high-productivity grain combines, fodder-harvesting machines and other agricultural equipment.

In the sphere of chemicalization it is planned to further increase deliveries of mineral fertilizers--phosphate, concentrated and compound fertilizers, above all--in order to increase production of herbicides and preparations that combat weeds and crop pests, and to develop new ones, considerably improving their supply to kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

In the sphere of reclamation it is planned to fundamentally improve the use of reclaimed land, increase its fertility and eliminate delays in its economic assimilation; to insure everywhere the comprehensive assimilation of newly reclaimed areas; and to concentrate them where possible in specialized farms and interfarm associations for the organization of highly efficient farming.

As before, grain production remains a shock work sector in agriculture. The task consists of consolidating and developing the successes achieved, overfulfilling the targets for the current 5-year plan and raising the average grain yield per hectare to 20 quintals in the next 5-year plan.

The growth in the production and state purchases of grain, sunflowers, sugar beets, potatoes, vegetables, fruit and other farming produce demands more energetic action from workers in agriculture and other sectors of the agroindustrial complex to reduce losses in the harvest that has already been grown and to increase the quality of produce being supplied to the consumer. The struggle against losses at all stages of the products' progress from producer to consumer is one of the most important tasks facing local soviets and workers in all sectors of the agroindustrial complex.

The Central Committee plenum now advances to the forefront the task of the more rapid development of livestock raising. It is "necessary to concentrate the attention of the whole party, of ministries and departments, of kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders and of rural workers" on resolving this task, as the Central Committee plenum resolution states, and "to do everything to raise the productivity of livestock and poultry everywhere as quickly as possible by increasing numbers, to consistently transfer livestock raising to an industrial footing and turn it into a modern, highly efficient sector." Special attention is devoted to increasing meat production. It is important to utilize all the potentials and reserves of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, specialized interfarm enterprises, the subsidiary plots of industrial and other organizations and also the private subsidiary plots of the population for the production of beef, pork, mutton and poultry and rabbit meat. A great deal in this respect depends on the organization of the fodder base. It is necessary to treat fodder production on farms as a specialized sector, to develop cooperation and agroindustrial integration in every possible way and to organize interfarm associations and enterprises for the production and processing of fodder.

The successful implementation of the great program for the further development of agriculture outlined by the Central Committee plenum is directly linked with the organization of capital construction. [paragraph continues]

"Concern for the development of construction in the countryside," L.I. Brezhnev said, "has now become a very important constituent part of the party's agrarian policy." What is needed is a sharper shift of attention on the part of party, Soviet and trade union organizations and economic organs toward restructuring the countryside, improving the housing, cultural and domestic conditions of rural workers and resolving the whole range of questions of the countryside's social development.

The growing investments in agricultural development demand an increase in their returns and an improvement in the quality of the work done by kolkhozes and sovkhoses. The struggle for economy and thrift, for lower production costs and for every possible increase in labor productivity is today becoming increasingly urgent in all economic links from top to bottom. It is necessary to obtain more and more output for every ruble invested. Improvement of the economic machinery of management assumes special significance in this context.

V.I. Lenin saw the correct combination of the interests of all sides participating in the production and sale of output as one of the chief principles of socialist management. These relations must promote the commonality and unity of the interests of the state, kolkhozes and immediate producers of products and serve as an active factor in the growth of labor productivity. Their constant improvement assumes special significance--particularly at a time when the countryside's productive forces have risen to a new level, when further socialization and division of labor is taking place and when economic ties among sectors of the agroindustrial complex have grown more extensive and complex. Precisely these relations determine to a large extent the development rate of agriculture. And the plenum demanded that the USSR Council of Ministers, the USSR Gosplan, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture and also local party, soviet and agricultural organs constantly keep at the center of their attention questions of an economic nature in agriculture, the improvement of economic relations among sectors of the agroindustrial complex, planning, incentives and price formation.

"It is necessary to formulate principles of planning and incentives," L.I. Brezhnev said, "which at the modern stage would create more favorable conditions for expanded reproduction, improve the validity of plans and insure elimination of the subjective approach to their compilation that still exists locally."

The party's adopted policy of specialization and concentration of agricultural production on the basis of interfarm cooperation and agroindustrial integration is of exceptionally great significance for the further upsurge of agriculture. This is the main line in the development of our countryside. Interfarm cooperation is a great complex objective process. It must not be rushed. But neither must it be held back. Work must be done systematically and deliberately. It is necessary, the plenum emphasized, to overcome the narrow departmental stance of individual leading workers of ministries and departments who, instead of working actively hand in hand with agricultural organs on the development of production cooperation, retard the course of this positive process.

Determining the main directions of agricultural development for the future, the party draws attention to the need to also concentrate every effort on fulfilling and over-fulfilling to the maximum extent the targets of the 10th 5-Year Plan. Unfortunately, not all farms, rayons, oblasts, krays and republics coped with the plans for the first 2 years of the 5-year plan. Some people remained in arrears. It is one of the most important tasks to clear this debt, to redeem the production shortfall and to fulfill the targets set by the 25th CPSU Congress.

Kolkhozes and sovkhoses in the country's southern regions have already begun harvesting. The reports on the first yields are gratifying. [paragraph continues]

III. 19 Jul 78

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USSR NATIONAL AFFAIRS
AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

In response to the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum many farms are developing competition still more widely and adopting stepped-up pledges for sales of grain and other agricultural products to the state. This busy time demands that all links in the harvest conveyor belt work efficiently and harmoniously. Farmers and everyone who is helping them these days are seeking to gather the harvest faster, to prevent losses, to make maximum use of the rich potentials for increasing production of meat, milk and other livestock-raising products and to create reliable fodder stocks.

The July plenum is a new stage in the development of the party's Leninist agrarian policy, and a weighty landmark in the socialist transformation of the countryside.

The Soviet people warmly approve the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee, July Plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet session and our party's Leninist domestic and foreign policy. The working people of the Soviet Union express their profound gratitude to the Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and to Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally for the constant concern for the well-being of the people and the prosperity of our motherland.

LATVIAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM ON AGRICULTURAL TASKS

LD181655Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 18 Jul 78 LD

[Text] A plenum of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee today is discussing the tasks of the republic party organization deriving from the resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee July Plenum and from Comrade Brezhnev's report on the further development of agriculture. Comrade Voss, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Latvian Communist Party, commented in his address that over recent years, thanks to the party's Leninist agrarian policy, the republic's agriculture has made great advances. Since 1965 the machine-tractor pools of kolkhozes and sovkhoses have been almost totally renewed; the gross yields of grain crops have more than doubled; and specialization and intensification of agricultural production in Latvia is continuing. At present, about 60 interfarm associations are functioning. Related agroindustrial associations, over 100 large-scale animal husbandry complexes are also in operation.

It was stressed at the plenum that it is the direct duty of communists in the republic to achieve unconditional fulfillment of the resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee July Plenum and to contribute to the struggle for a further upsurge in the country's agriculture.

OFFICIALS DISCUSS AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY AT FRUNZE PLANT

LD181555Y Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 23 Jun 78 p 1 LD

[KIRTAG report: "For Agricultural Workers--High Productivity Machinery"]

[Excerpt] On 10 June Comrade K.N. Belyak, USSR minister of machine building for animal husbandry and fodder production, and Comrade T.U. Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Kirgizian OP Central Committee, visited the M.V. Frunze Agricultural Machine-Building Plant. They familiarized themselves in detail with the life and production of the enterprise collective and with its potential in the long-term production and delivery of haymaking machinery for the country's agriculture.

On the same day a meeting took place between Comrades T.U. Usubaliyev and K.N. Belyak and the plant aktiv. Comrade K.N. Belyak addressed the meeting. He spoke of the recently adopted CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Supplementary Measures To Insure the Gathering of the Harvest, the Procurement of Agricultural Products and Fodder in 1978 and the Successful Overwintering of Livestock in 1978-1979." He noted the significant work done by the plant's collective in the construction and modernization of the enterprise, and the assimilation and production of new, improved, more productive PS-1.6 pick-up balers. He stressed the special importance of this machine in the further development of stockraising.

Comrade K.N. Belyak indicated the shortcomings that nevertheless exist in the work of the plant's collective and put forward concrete proposals for improving its activity, production efficiency and the quality of goods produced, as well as for seeking out and rapidly exploiting internal reserves and creating more favorable conditions for the working people's work and leisure.

Comrade T.U. Usubaliyev spoke at the plant aktiv meeting. He directed the attention of the party organization and leadership of the enterprise to the need for more rapid resolution of party political, organizational and production questions facing the collective. He stressed the need to intensify ideological and educational work in the collective and to mobilize its efforts to hasten assimilation of new production capacities and improve technological and labor discipline and the standard of production.

Comrade T.U. Usubaliyev expressed confidence that the plant collective will cope successfully with the party and government target for the manufacture and delivery of pick-up balers for agriculture.

BRIEFS

HARVEST IN UKRAINE--The Ukraine's farmers are about to complete grain cutting on 3 million hectares, and are threshing windrows on the second million hectares. Pains are being taken everywhere to prefulfill the 1978 plan and to provide a firm basis for further increasing the output and procurements of farm produce. [Kiev Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 18 Jul 78 AU]

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